The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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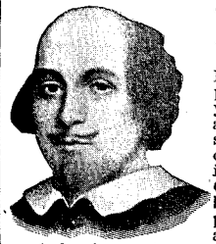

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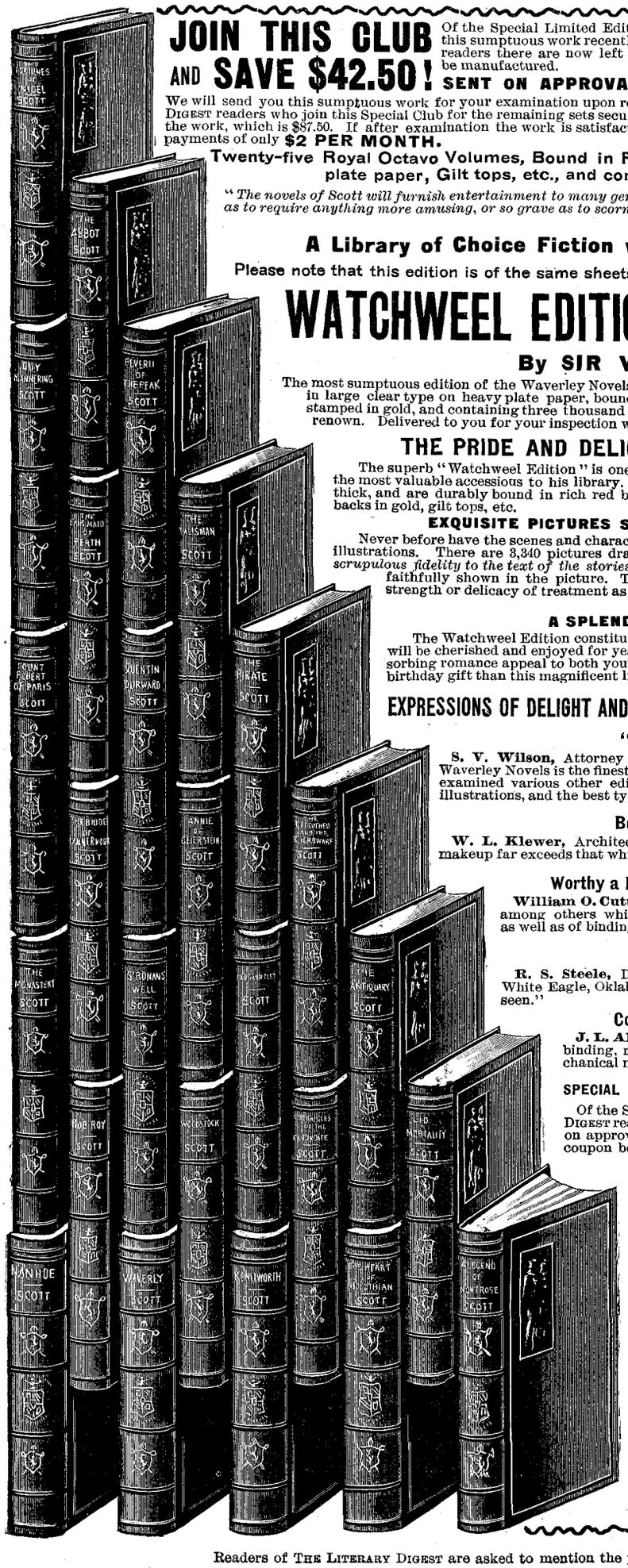

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS THE NEW ALLIANCE PRELIMINARY TO A WAR?

MANY, if not most, of the American newspapers seem to think that the new British-Japanese alliance for "maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the empire of China and the empire of Korea" is a guaranty of peace in the Far East, on the supposition that Russia will not dare to encroach on Manchuria in the face of such a powerful combination. Other papers call to mind, however, the fact that Manchuria has been filled with Russian troops since the summer of 1900, and say that the contemplated preservation of the integrity of China, therefore, will not mean protection from outside encroachment, but the expulsion of the Russian troops that already practically hold the province; and this, in the opinion of these papers, will mean war. Viscount Cranborne, of the British Foreign Office, when questioned in Parliament on Thursday of last week as to whether the alliance applied to Manchuria and its occupation by Russia, declared that Manchuria was no more excluded than any other province of China. On the other side, Russia, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, would not be likely now to evacuate Manchuria "at any one's dictation, or under the threat of this new combination." This paper adds: "Russia is there, in military possession, and it was a former Czar who remarked years ago, when one of his generals had effected an unauthorized conquest on the Amur, that once up, the Russian flag never came down."

As for Japan, it has been a matter of common newspaper report for several years that she has been restrained from war with Russia only by the fear that France would come to Russia's aid and prove too strong for her. As the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Notoriously, Japan wants to fight Russia. The desire for war with the Czar's empire is almost unanimous throughout Japan. It has been more than acknowledged, it has been professed and proclaimed, ever since the conclusion of Japan's war with China." The new alliance provides that in case of war between Japan and any other single Power over the Far Eastern question, England shall remain neutral, but that if two Powers attack Japan, England will come to her aid. This proviso, the newspapers pretty generally agree, will be likely to keep France out of the mix-up, and leave Russia and Japan to have it out between themselves.

As to how the trouble may begin, the New York *Press* observes:

"There is no human probability that Japan will make a formal demand for the evacuation of Manchuria and follow it with the embarkation of an army to enforce the demand. There is a reasonable expectancy that the people of Manchuria and the Government of China will be encouraged to attempt the expulsion of the Russians from the country, except along the line of their railroad. Should the response of the Czar's Government be formal hostilities, Japan would undoubtedly become 'involved' in the 'war with another Power' for which the terms of the treaty

MAP SHOWING JAPAN, KOREA, AND MANCHURIA.

provide. Nor, in view of the difficulties Russia has had in battling with mere 'brigands,' would there be, it would seem, great doubt as to the result of such a war.

"We may be sure that Anglo-Japanese policy will work in this manner, attempting to preserve the independence of China principally by prompting the Chinese to struggle for it. And once the Chinese have succeeded in such a struggle, have turned the tide which has been running so long of meek surrender to every foreign aggressor, the great empire will be revitalized at last."

Says the Baltimore *American*:

"It will be easy for Japan to create a *casus belli*. Her statesmen have with the utmost difficulty restrained the people from going to war without any ally. Now that they have such a powerful friend as Great Britain, the people may insist upon attacking Russia. The Japanese army could probably defeat any troops that could be sent against them. Russia has an immense army, but she also has an immense territory, the inhabitants of a large part of which are semi-hostile. She can only spare a part of it for Manchuria. Other nations which might side with Russia would have to try conclusions with England on the ocean before they could despatch any considerable body of troops to Russia's aid. The suddenness with which the treaty was sprung on the public must inevitably convey a serious impression on its meaning."

The Buffalo *Express*, in a keen analysis of the new treaty, no-

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tices that if Japan begins the war by an ultimatum to China to expel the Russian troops within her borders, Japan will be likely to find herself at war with both China and Russia, and will then be in a position to call on England for the aid promised in case of a war with two Powers. It continues:

"The apparent determination of Russia to secure Manchuria, of which she is already in virtual possession, and the jealousy

WARNING LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
—*The Boston Herald.*

with which this Russian movement has been watched by Great Britain and Japan, make it appear probable that this is exactly the outcome which the treaty is expected to bring about. The usual profession is made that it is calculated to preserve the peace of the world, but it looks much more like a threat of war. Russia can hardly fail so to regard it. Whether it contemplates a war by Japan alone against Russia, with all other Powers held to neutrality, or a war of Japan and Great Britain against Russia and, nominally, China, with France possibly drawn in, it means that Russia must abandon her long-cherished designs on Manchuria or fight. It certainly is the strongest, most belligerent action that the British Government has taken, where a great Power was concerned, since the close of the Russo-Turkish war."

AN ANARCHIST SOLUTION OF THE ANARCHIST PROBLEM.

SENATOR HOAR'S idea of deporting all the Anarchists to some isle of the sea appears to have been dropped in the discussions on anti-Anarchy legislation in Congress as impracticable. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the members of Congress that the Anarchists really might like to go. From Home, Wash., however, where the only Anarchist colony in the world is located, comes an Anarchist paper called *Discontent* which intimates that the Senator's plan, with modifications, might suit the Anarchists exactly. The main modification is that, instead of an island, a section of territory in the United States be set apart for these people, where they would not disturb us, and we would not disturb them. Says the editor:

"Such an experiment, inaugurated and carried out in good faith, would settle the Anarchist question, and settle it right. If Anarchy proved a flat failure in practise, the community would ultimately be broken up; the former Anarchists, reclaimed from their delusion, would become loyal and useful citizens; and the Anarchist propaganda, being thoroughly discredited, would fall into innocuous desuetude. If it proved able to hold together, but not to thrive, it would lapse into obscurity, being abandoned by all save a few irreconcilable malcontents; and the idea which could show no better results, when placed on trial, would speedily sicken and die, in the world at large. If it proved a success, the Anarchists would be contented; and the community would grow, and preserve friendly relations with all the nations. Nobody could possibly be injured by it; and valuable lessons might be learned by the rest of the world.

"Why should not this plan be tried? It can be so carried out as to be fair to the Anarchists, and fair to the Government. It would be far more economical than any other proposed plan, and would require no curtailment of the existing liberties of the American people. It would be attended by little friction, and provocative of no ill will. It would have no unpleasant after-effects, and would require no supplementary legislation to render it effective. As it would come in the shape of invitation, and not that of compulsion, the Anarchists themselves would cooperate in carrying it out. It would free Anarchists and governmentalists alike from a juxtaposition of which both complain. It would allow the Anarchist experiment to be fairly tried, without injury to the law-upholding citizens of any nation, and results to be obtained which would be conclusive to the Anarchists themselves, as well as to the rest of the world. It would solve the vexed enigma, peacefully, harmoniously, permanently. It is the only proposition which would bring instant and lasting belief to all concerned, without inflicting hardship or injustice on any. WHY NOT CONSIDER IT?"

A PHILIPPINE VIEW OF OUR RECONCENTRADO CAMPS.

THE arrival of the papers from Manila, with full descriptions of the reconcentrado system established in Batangas by General Bell, confirm Mr. Bonsal's supposition that the Batangas system is like the one in Samar, which Mr. Bonsal describes at some length (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 8). General Bell's system seems to be doing what it was intended to do. The Manila correspondent of the New York *Sun* cables: "The consistent campaign of reconcentration that is being carried on by General Bell is producing a steady influx of insurgents. During the past week twenty rebel officers and seventy-five armed men came in and surrendered. The unusual increase in the number of surrenders indicates that the insurgent bands are

FEBRUARY 12.—"LEST WE FORGET."
—*The New York World.*

becoming dispersed, while the individual rebels are beginning to see that the struggle is hopeless." The Batangas correspondent of the Manila *American* sends similar reports to his paper, and remarks, more or less pungently, that in that region the death-knell of the insurrection "is being rung by General Bell." "When the campaign now planned is completed," he says, "the pacifica-

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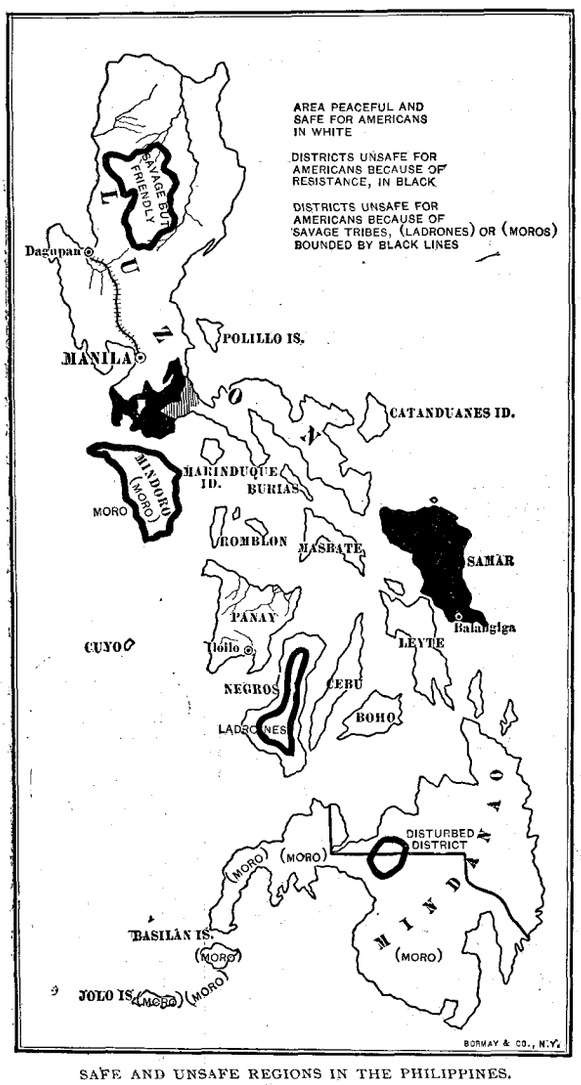
tion of this part of the Philippines is assured." *The American* says editorially:

"The insurrection in Batangas and Laguna is rapidly being crushed out. The native element arose in rebellion to the established authority, resorted to violence, arson, rapine, and bloodshed in a fancied dream that they could continue in this work until closely pressed, and then suddenly become amigos and repeat their murderous acts later, when they might be moved thereto by unrest, hate, or lust of pillage and blood. They were deceived as to the strength and seriousness of the United States in pacifying, settling, and developing these islands, mistaking the past policy of conciliation as a weakness rather than a spirit of mercy and good will.

"They are now discovering their mistake. They invited war and they have it. They now know what fire and the sword really mean and the time for dilly-dallying, for peace conferences, and for mercy has passed. They are justly feeling the strong arm of American law in full force.



SAFE AND UNSAFE REGIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Batangas is in the black district south of Manila. A map drawn by the insular division of the War Department, and approved by Governor Taft.

"Reports are coming in daily regarding the operations now being conducted in those provinces under the direction of General Bell. That officer went down there armed with a vest-pocket edition of the same orders that were issued to General Smith for use in Samar, and as these instructions were even added to later in a way that gives General Bell absolute authority to do as he pleases in his district, there can be no doubt that he will soon have Batangas and Laguna properly pacified.

"An officer who came to Manila yesterday from the lake country informs *The American* that fires can be counted in every direction. This means that cuartels are being burned and insurgent property destroyed wherever located.

"The insurgents are beginning to learn that General Bell means business. Many of them are coming in and surrendering voluntarily. All these are informed that mere surrendering and taking the oath of allegiance is not all that is expected of them. They have had plenty of opportunities to do this in the past. They must now go out and locate insurgent rifles and other supplies. They must prove their good intentions by good deeds.

AN EMBARRASSMENT OF BLESSINGS.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"It will interest the public to know that in the somewhat critical situation now existing in South Luzon the military and civil authorities are working strictly hand in hand. Provost courts will be established at every post throughout the disaffected section, and prompt justice will be meted out by summary processes of such military courts. No mercy will be shown. The day for leniency has passed, and there is little doubt that the leaders of this insurrection will crowd the prisons for years, while not a few may be sent to Guam. When General Bell leaves Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas, those provinces will be permanently pacified, just as Samar will be when General Smith comes away from there.

"By and by the Filipinos will learn that the United States is here to stay; that they haven't Spain to deal with, and that they can be happy, and prosperous too, if they will accept the situation in good faith. If they fail to do so they will discover that the gloved hand of government, which they have rather affected to despise and mock and scorn, is really a hand of iron when it is compelled to interfere in local affairs. The Filipino must learn to be good or he'll be made to be good."

CUBAN RIDICULE OF THE CUBAN ELECTION RETURNS.

FRESH material for satirizing the recent election in Cuba is afforded to the Cuban editors who feel so inclined, by the publication of the completed returns, as made out by the election boards. According to these returns, two-thirds of the voters registered in Pinar del Rio province voted for the successful candidate for governor of the province; in Havana province, five-eighths; in Matanzas, two-fifths; in Santa Clara, nearly three-fourths; in Puerto Principe, nearly half; and in Santiago, more than half. *Nuevo Pais* (Havana) and *La Lucha* (Havana) think these figures are preposterous, and consider them only added proof that the whole election was a farce, and was manipulated by the officials of the American intervention. Says *La Lucha:*

"The facts of the case are no matter for opinion. Everybody saw Havana on election day, and to pretend that three-quarters of the people voted is ridiculous. The official element has tried to keep up appearances and has only made the matter worse."

Nuevo Pais, which was non-partizan during the Presidential campaign, says similarly:

"The excessive number of votes, which, according to the summary referred to, were obtained by the majority of the candidates, not a few of whom stand as having received thirty, forty, fifty, and some fifty-five thousand votes, is a matter of astonishment and wonder to all those who saw the streets of Havana on December 31, 1901, and were able to observe the complete quiet which reigned and the deserted appearance of the electoral booths, a fact which was commented upon by nearly all the or-

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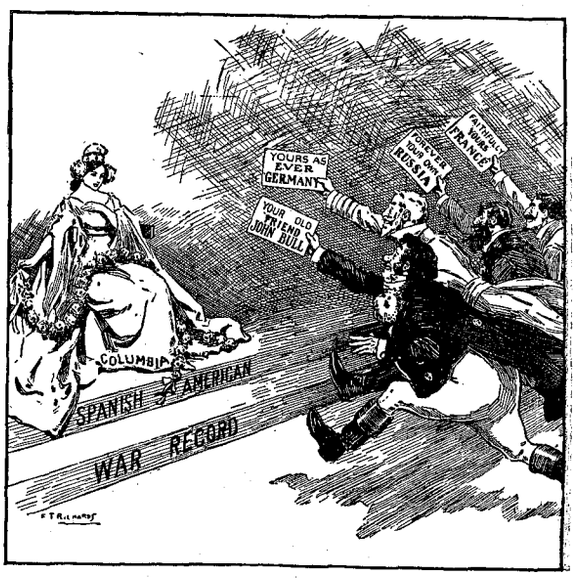
There's room for every Cupid's dart
In Uncle Sam's expansive heart.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



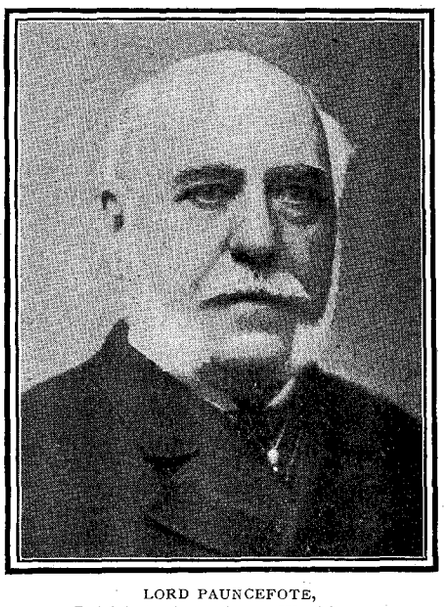
THE LATEST CONCERT OF THE POWERS.
—*The New York Herald.*

gans of the press and was a motive for resigned silence on the part of those of our colleagues on whom discipline and the calls of expediency imposed the duty of aiding those in power by all the means at their disposal."

WHAT DID LORD PAUNCEFOTE DO APRIL 14, 1898?

NOBODY has denied, up to the time of going to press, that Lord Pauncefote, as alleged by Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, presented to a meeting of the representatives of the great Powers there on April 14, 1898, a proposed message to be sent to their home governments suggesting that "the great Powers might direct the attention of the American Government to the Spanish note of April 10, and might declare that [United States] intervention [in Cuba] did not appear to them to be justified." "This declaration," the message continued, "might take the form of a collective note from the Powers to the representative of the United States." Dr. von Holleben avers that the British ambassador "took the initiative" in this matter, and the British ambassador has made no reply. Lord Cranborne, of the British Foreign Office, declared in Parliament on Friday of last week that at the meeting of the ambassadors on April 14, "whatever opinions were expressed by Lord Pauncefote during the discussion, which was of an informal character, were personal to himself, and not pursuant to instructions from her Majesty's Government," but did not deny that Lord Pauncefote may have introduced the now celebrated message. It has been suggested that the message may have originated with the Austrian ambassador, and that Lord Pauncefote, while not indorsing the idea, may have brought it forward tentatively, as dean of the diplomatic corps, as a favor to his colleague; but, as the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* remarks, this explanation "has not been directly fathered either by Lord Pauncefote or by the English home Government." Both the British and the German governments rejected the suggestion of the collective note, and, indeed, no evidence has been brought forward to show that any of the Powers favored it.

"The Germans appear at present to have the best of the argument," thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger*; but the New York *Sun*, which has never been over-friendly to England, thinks it "preposterous" to suppose that Lord Pauncefote, "of all diplomats, was intriguing in April of 1898 against the interests of the United States," and it adds: "His whole course in this country is a contradiction of that idea. The main purpose of Lord Pauncefote's official life has been to promote friendly relations between his Government and people and ours." *The Sun* remarks, however, that "it is exceedingly gratifying to the American people to learn meanwhile how promptly and emphatically the Kaiser Wilhelm planted his heavy boot upon the second collective note." The New York *Tribune* credits the suggestion that the British ambassador acted at the request of some one else in introducing the note, and declares that the supposition that he "designed the note in question as an expression antagonistic to the United States is an hypothesis which can not be countenanced."



LORD PAUNCEFOTE,
British Ambassador at Washington.

A large number of newspapers regard the whole rivalry for American friendship as more amusing than serious. A typical opinion may be seen in the following comment by the Boston *Journal*:

"It is an amusing if not an edifying spectacle which the great Powers of Europe now present—tumbling over each other in their eagerness to prove that each was our best friend, and our only friend, in the war with Spain.

"This animated controversy is their affair, not ours. They must settle it among themselves. Somewhere documents must be obtainable which would fix the truth or the falsity of their pretensions. Let them find them, and submit them to shrewd and quizzical Uncle Sam. Then we Yankees will go on about our business of making this nation what Europe now dramatically acknowledges that it is already, the greatest and strongest Power in the world.

"Nothing succeeds like success. If the war of 1898 had gone against us, these very governments which are now violently pro-

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testing that they were our nearest friends would be equally insistent that they were our original and bitter enemies. Diplomacy as Europe knows it is a game of the most cynical selfishness. Only once in our national existence have we been brought face to face with imminent peril. That was in the Civil War of 1861–1865, and what we discovered then we can never safely forget, that the ties of international friendship are as ropes of sand—that neither trade nor kinship nor similarity of political institutions can be depended on in an hour of desperate need, and that our only secure reliance is the stout hearts and steady arms of the sons of the republic."

GERMAN-AMERICAN JUBILATION OVER THE PAUNCEFOTE INCIDENT.

THE German-American press are jubilant over the apparent diplomatic success scored by Germany in the now celebrated incident of the so-called "collective note" of the Powers to America in 1898. The general opinion seems to be that England has been completely outpointed, and that Germany, from being considered America's most envious rival, has become, since the revelations of the *Reichsanzeiger*, her best cherished friend. The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, in a leading article, denounces English statesmen as "tellers of fibs," adding that "it is, however, nothing new for an English politician to lie." It adds that America now knows how much professed British sympathy is worth. The *Grosz New-Yorker Zeitung* is of the opinion that the incident will open a new era in our politics, and that the growing *rapprochement* with England will have received a decided check. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Brooklyn) declares the affair will insure an "increased political influence to the coming of the Kaiser's brother."

BARON VON HOLLEBEN,
German Ambassador at Washington.

The *New-Yorker Herold*, in an editorial headed "Who Tells the Lie?" bitterly denounces England. It says the "mask of friendship has been torn from John Bull's face, and reveals the true characteristics of English statesmanship—perfidy, hypocrisy, bigotry, and malicious envy." It continues: "The hollow attempt of the friends of England to excuse Pauncefote's action on the ground that he merely acted as *doyen* of the *corps diplomatique* is in the nature of a boomerang, because the published "notes" of the other Powers conclusively trace the initiative back to England. And the theory that Pauncefote acted without the consent of his Government is so audacious and wholly unprecedented as to stamp it at once as entirely improbable."

The *New-Yorker Volkszeitung* (Soc.), while more sober than the rest of its contemporaries, still can not forget nationality even in the class struggle, and avers that for once German diplomacy has scored—"and scored decisively over English statesmanship."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

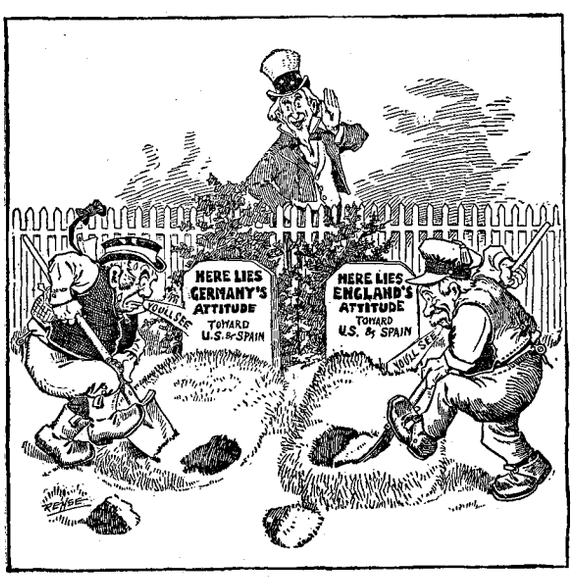
PROSPECT OF CUTTING SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

THE Southern papers show little fear that the present Congress will cut Southern representation in the House and the Electoral College. "The apportionment will stand on the present basis," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "and the party is yet to be born that will disturb it and draw down its own destruction." The Mobile *Register*, too, thinks that the Republican party "has enough to carry in the Philippine and Cuban questions, with the attendant tariff problems," and "it is not likely that anything will be done in the way of reduction of representation at this session."

The proposition is that a reduction be made that will correspond to the reduction in the Southern vote caused by the various franchise measures intended to bar the negroes from the polls; a cut that some papers reckon would turn almost half the Southern representatives out of Congress. The New York *Press* figures that in eight of the Southern States the suffrage is denied to more than a million men, and the election returns show that more than six times as many votes are cast in congressional districts in Kansas, for instance, as in South Carolina. The

ASHAMED OF IT!

—*The Boston Herald.*



UNCLE SAM: "Oh, forget it!"

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provides that when the right to vote is denied "except for participation in rebellion or other crime," the representation shall be reduced accordingly.

The Congressmen actively interested in pushing this reform, however, are experiencing many difficulties. Speaker Henderson and Chairman Payne are said to be opposed to it, and there has been much difficulty in getting a bare majority of the Republican members to attend the caucuses on the subject. The most that is now expected by the friends of the measure, it is reported, is the appointment of a committee of investigation.

One of the papers actively in favor of reducing the Southern representation is the Kansas City *Journal*. It says:

"The conditions are particularly propitious at this time for

THE SOUTHERN PRESTIDIGITATOR.

One of the oldest and most common tricks in legerdemain is that of taking an astonishing number of things from a hat.

—*The Minneapolis Times.*

doing something toward correcting such a gigantic evil. The Southerners in Congress are conducting a whooping campaign against the Administration and the Republican party on the charge that the Constitution is being violated by the imperialistic policy set up in the Philippines. Every day Congress is compelled to listen to a roar from some Southern Senator or Representative about the unconstitutional nature of what is being done by the Administration in our new possessions. In nearly every case the loudest protestors against the alleged unconstitutional procedures of the Administration and the Republican majority are those who have come freshest from an outrageous annulment of the Constitution in their own States. It would please the country mightily if the Republican majority should at this time assume the aggressive and give these turbulent Southerners a little of their own medicine. We may well imagine how swift would be the transposition of the whole Southern representation on the question of a close application of the Constitution if the Republican majority should decide to enforce its mandatory provisions with respect to parity of representation. And even if it should not be deemed wise to push such a bill to adoption at this time, it will be diverting to see the Southern nullifiers come right about face and go to defending what they now oppose."

The Afro-American papers take a keen interest in this matter. Says the Washington *Bee*:

"The colored citizen wants to see his rights acknowledged by the nation and to exercise them in an untrammeled manner. The contributions which are being asked to test the constitutionality of certain state laws will be unnecessary to advance political interests and can be applied to educational and charitable purposes. The nation is bound by every sentiment of decency and justice to do its utmost to see that the rights and privileges of Americans, of whatever race or color, are not denied or abridged. It is especially the duty of the Republicans to stand by the great statesmen and heroes who in years gone by were willing to offer their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor upon the altar of liberty, and who accomplished the emancipation of the slave and established the doctrine of the right of all human beings to the inestimable blessings of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. If the logic of events demands the curtailment of representation, there is to be no help for it, but we hope that it will be sufficient to institute rigid inquiry into the constitutionality of the state laws and by some means enforce a just, rigid, and effective election law which will enable every citizen to exercise his elective and other manhood rights. Perhaps the colored people themselves may find a means of cutting down Southern representation by leaving the section where they have been and are constantly humiliated and terrorized. When once aroused the friends of right and justice will find a sure way to rebuke injustice and wrong. My God, hasten the day!"

DECIDING WHO SHALL RULE VIRGINIA AND CONNECTICUT.

IT is now freely predicted by the newspapers in Virginia and Connecticut that the constitutional conventions sitting in Richmond and Hartford will vote to change the constitutions of these two States in such a way as to place the political power in each State in the hands of a favored class. In Virginia the white voter is to be favored at the expense of the black; in Connecticut, the people in the small towns are to be favored at the expense of those in the cities. It is calculated that in Virginia this will mean Democratic rule; in Connecticut, Republican rule.

The Virginia constitutional convention defeated by one vote, on February 6, a suffrage plan containing the celebrated "grandfather clause"; but the Richmond *Dispatch* says that it "will come up again," and declares that "it is pretty certain that the conference will favor an understanding clause—temporary or permanent—or a grandfather clause." The "understanding clause," another well-recognized device for eliminating the negro vote, does not seem to be regarded with unbounded favor in Virginia. The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says that it has been unable to discover any evidence of sentiment among the people in favor of the understanding clause; and the editor of the Richmond *Times* says he has interviewed people in the "black belt" of Virginia on this subject, and has "found no single citizen who was in favor of putting any such clause as this into the Constitution." He proceeds:

"We confess to great surprise at the result of these inquiries. In interviewing these citizens of the 'black belt' there was no suggestion in the question as to what sort of an answer was expected or desired. There was certainly no purpose on the part of *The Times* to manufacture sentiment. The sole purpose of these inquiries was to ascertain the sentiment, and while in the short space of time allotted comparatively few men were seen, it is at least significant that the sentiment among those interviewed is all one way.

"We are satisfied that some of the politicians would prefer no change whatever in the existing system. Under the Walton law they are managing the negroes well to their liking, and one intelligent man, who has taken a conspicuous part in state politics, said that from a party point of view he thought that it would be a mistake and a serious injury to the Democratic party to make any change whatever. He argued that in some sections of his own county where the whites were poor and much prejudiced against the negro, they were held in line by the race question only, and that if the negro should be eliminated, they would, in his opinion, vote with the Republican party. But the men out of politics said that they were sick and tired of the expedients that had to be used to keep the Democratic party in power, and desired some honest measure which would remove the necessity for this sort of business. They expressed the belief that the 'understanding clause' would simply be another form of the evil.

"Now, we ask in all candor, if there is no demand from the

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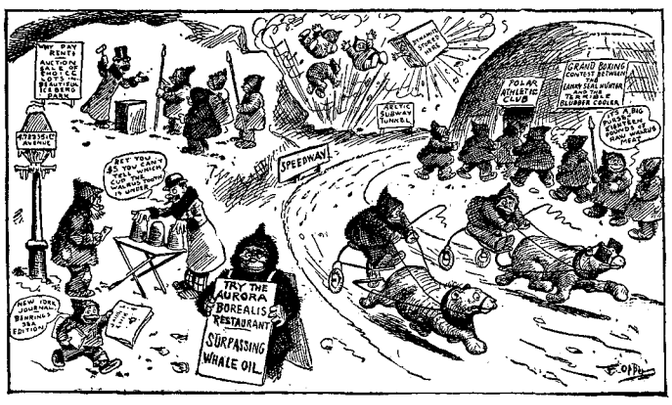
'black belt' for a measure of this character, from what quarter, pray, does the demand come?"

In Connecticut the constitutional convention has adopted a resolution declaring "that we are in favor of equal representation from each town in our House of Representatives," and it is reported that the prevailing sentiment favors one representative from each town. If this plan prevails, New Haven, with more than 100,000 population, will have no more votes in the legislature than the little town of Union, which has less than 500 population. A majority of the people of the State will have but 11 representatives, while a minority will have 157. Under the present arrangement the smaller towns have one representative and the larger ones two, and the small towns control the State. It was the agitation against this condition that forced the call for the convention; and now the convention seems likely to rivet the rule of the small towns tighter than before. The Hartford *Post* thinks that such action will only "ring the fire-alarm for renewed agitation," and the Hartford *Times* thinks that it will mean "the rejection of the constitution when it is referred to the people," and it remarks that this will exactly meet the wishes of some of the delegates who want no change at all in the constitution. The New Haven *Palladium* calls the adoption of the resolution "a flagrant blunder," and says that it reflects upon "the intelligence, justice, and honesty of the majority of delegates."

"It is rather interesting to note in this connection," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "that Connecticut acted in the full spirit of the 'grandfather clause' toward the colored citizens of the State as long as the matter was left in her own hands, and refused to admit them to suffrage until the amendments to the Federal Constitution compelled her to. A recollection of this fact may in a measure qualify the wonder that is generally felt over her disposition to insist in depriving the majority of her citizens of just and equal representation."

THE AMERICANIZATION OF THE WORLD.

W. T. STEAD, the celebrated British journalist, predicts that unless the people of Great Britain "decide to merge the existence of the British empire in the United States of the English-speaking world," they will see their empire stripped of its colonies one by one, and Great Britain reduced "to the status of an English-speaking Belgium." He is brought to this startling conclusion by a contemplation of the present power of the people of the United States, and their future possibilities. In the British *Review of Reviews* annual, "The Americanization of the World," he says:

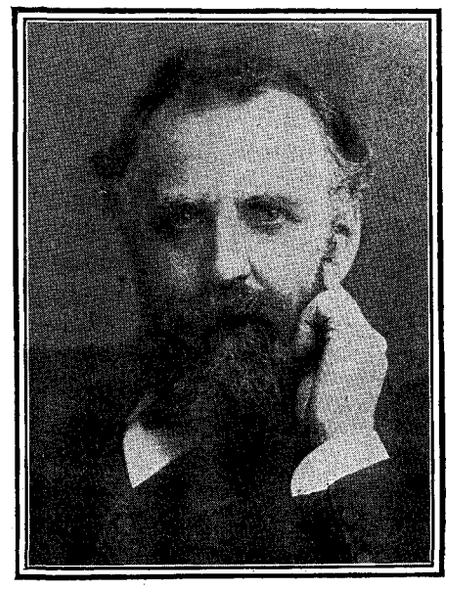


THE "AMERICANIZATION" OF THE WORLD,
When it strikes the Arctic regions. —*The New York Journal.*

"The advent of the United States of America as the greatest of world-Powers is the greatest political, social, and commercial phenomenon of our times. It is only when we look at the manifold manifestations of the exuberant energy of the United States, and the world-wide influence which they are exerting upon the world in general, and the British empire in particular, that we realize how comparatively insignificant are all the other events of our time."

After a rapid survey of the strides American ideals have made in every department of science, art, and religion the world over, Mr. Stead answers the question "What is the secret of American success?" in part as follows:

"American success may be explained in many ways. A young and vigorous race has been let loose among the incalculable treasures of a virgin continent. Into that race there has been poured in lavish profusion the vital energies of many other races chosen by a process of natural selection which eliminated the weaker, the more timid, the less adventurous spirits. This great amalgam of heterogeneous energies constitutes a new composite race, which found itself free to face all the problems of the universe without any of the restraints of prejudices, traditions, or old-established institutions which encumber the nations of the Old World. Americans had no swaddling-clothes to cast. They sprang into life like Minerva from the brain of Jove without any need to rid themselves of the garments of infancy. They had also the immense advantage of an atmosphere which in many parts of the continent was a perpetual exhilaration. All these causes contribute to American success. They belong to the Americans as an inalienable possession, nor can we by any possibility hope to share them. They are as inseparable from the continent of America as the Falls of Niagara or the Mississippi Valley."



W. T. STEAD.

The writer further discovers three American secrets which he deems capable of profitable export to England. He enumerates them as education, increased incentives to production, and democracy. In each of these respects America surpasses England, the latter taking the lead only in municipal government. These considerations bring Mr. Stead to his proposed merging of the two great branches of the English-speaking race. He says:

"There lies before the people of Great Britain a choice of two alternatives. If they decide to merge the existence of the British empire in the United States of the English-speaking world, they may continue for all time to be an integral part of the greatest of all world-powers, supreme on sea and unassailable on land, permanently delivered from all fear of hostile attack, and capable of wielding irresistible influence in all parts of this planet. That is one alternative. The other is the acceptance of our supersession by the United States as the center of gravity in the English-speaking world, the loss one by one of our great colonies, and our ultimate reduction to the status of an English-speaking Belgium.

"One or the other it must be. Which shall it be? Seldom has a more momentous choice been presented to the citizens of any country. It is natural that British pride should revolt at the conclusion which is thus presented as the result of a rapid survey of the forces governing the present political and financial and industrial situation. But pride and prejudice are evil counselors. The question is not what we would best like to do, but

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what is the best course possible in the circumstances? If it is admitted that the whole trend of our time is toward the unification of races of a common stock and common language; if it is further admitted that such unification would carry with it incalculable advantages in securing the English-speaking nations from all danger either of a fratricidal conflict or of foreign attack, while enormously improving both their prosperity at home and the influence which they can exercise abroad, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the object is one well worthy of being made the ultimate goal of the statesmen both of the United States and of the United Kingdom. . . . . .

"The subject is not one upon which politicians are likely to talk. Any utterance in favor of coming together under the American flag could so easily be misrepresented by a political opponent as an act of treason to the Union Jack that men whose horizon is limited to the next general election naturally refrain from expressing any opinion on the subject. But, privately, no one who moves in political and journalistic circles can ignore the fact that many of the strongest imperialists are heart and soul in favor of seeing the British empire and the American republic merge in the English-speaking United States of the world. This is an ideal splendid enough to fascinate the imagination of all men, especially of those who have proved most susceptible to the fascination of imperial federation."

IS OUR INDIAN SYSTEM KILLING THE INDIANS?

D. A. SANFORD, of Bridgeport, Okla., who has lived, as a missionary, among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for seven or eight years, declares that while the government Indian service is, on the one side, "very noble, generous, and philanthropic," on the other it is "base, selfish, and mercenary," and is "a terrible evil." It "perpetuates savagery," he says, "pauperizes the Indians," "fosters vice," and "breeds disease." The Indians that are under its influence, he states, "are dying rapidly." Mr. Sanford's views are set forth in *The Register*, published at Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and the editor of the paper speaks of him as "a man of high standing," and says that his views "are fully indorsed by all who are cognizant of the true conditions in the Indian service." Mr. Sanford writes:

"Many in the Indian service are noble, high-minded men and women, doing what they can to elevate and benefit the Indian race. But besides these, there is yet another class of men—not scamps and rascals—tho there are sometimes such—but moderately upright, honest people, who will not steal or lie, who are in the Indian service, not for their health, nor for the good of the Indian, but for the money there is in it for themselves. It is a good paying job, and that is what they are after. Money first; they recommend what will bring in the money. These are the men who are doing the mischief; these are the men who are perverting the Indian service from its highly philanthropic aims and purpose, making it vile and contemptible.

"Why has the ration system been continued? The commissioner calls it a curse. Rations pauperize the Indians, breed crime and vice; but Indian agents generally strive to hold on to the ration system, or perhaps strive to get it increased. Cutting off rations would throw large numbers of them out of a job. Contractors for Indian supplies would lose their occupations, a host of employees would be no longer needed. The Indians would learn to support themselves; the Indian agent himself would be no longer needed. Cutting off rations is manifestly against self-interests, so it is not generally recommended.

"Take the schools. People generally suppose the Indian schools are a great thing—that it is a good thing to get the Indian children into schools. People visit the large boarding-schools, see the Indian children well dressed and cared for; they see the excellent order maintained, the educational work carried on, and then go away thinking what a splendid work is being done.

"But they do not see the other side. It is the ambition of agents and employees to make as good a showing as possible with these schools. The more expensive they are made the better the salaries of employees in the service. The larger the number of pupils the more the persons who can be employed at good salaries; hence the ambition to keep these schools as full as possible. Contract schools, day-schools, and mission-schools must all give way in order to be able to fill these expensive government boarding-schools. The Indian children may be taught much better elsewhere. The results may be better, and it will cost the Government much less. What of that! The ambition is to fill the government boarding-schools, not for the good of the Indians, but for the benefit of the white man's pocket. There is great zeal in getting Indian pupils for the government boarding-schools. . . . . .

"The tribes that a generation or two ago, in their wild state, were rugged and strong are now dying rapidly. It is not civilization that is killing them. I say, most emphatically, it is not civilization that is killing the Indian. Rightly managed, the Indian would still be strong and rugged and healthy. But it is the methods and measures of the United States Indian Service that are killing off these Indians. These diseases could be prevented, but, instead, the very measures are recommended which tend to foster and breed disease.

"In other words, I regard the United States Indian Service, by its methods, as *responsible for the deaths* of large numbers of our Indians."

The sudden changes from the outdoor life of the Indian children to the indoor life of the boarding-school in the fall, and back to outdoor life in the spring, are fatal:

"There many have been dying, evidently with disease—tuberculosis—fostered by the boarding-school system. In one school, out of one hundred and twenty-five pupils, five died last year—all of consumption. In the Bridgeport farming district twelve young people died in the year 1901—twelve young people who had previously been in some of the government boarding-schools. Ten per cent. a year of our young communicants have died of consumption."

What with the placing of the children in boarding-schools, the leasing of the Indian lands to white men, and the system of rations and interest payments, the government measures "tend to destroy the home," and the Indian is made a wanderer. Miss Jayne, a Baptist missionary among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is quoted as saying:

"The gambling here is simply appalling. Led by the educated young men, the old men and women, as well as the young, spend hours and days in gambling. Mr. Hamilton, the missionary here, counted eight games in progress on less than an acre of ground during payment. And the drinking—boys who came here so pure and clean, looking so gentlemanly and polite, about July 4, are drinking and gambling and shaming their parents, who were so proud of them then."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHO?

"Who befrended Uncle Sam?"
"I," said John Bull,
"I used my pull.
I befriended Uncle Sam."

"Who helped him lick Spain?"
"I," said the Kaiser,
"I stood right by, sir.
I helped him lick Spain."

"Who stood off the Powers?"
"I," said the Czar,
"I was right thar.
I stood off the Powers."

"Who's his friend now?"
"I," said they all,
With unanimous bawl.
"I'm his real friend now!"

—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IF Admiral Schley is wise he will look out for a reaction; they always come.—*The Chicago News.*

"WHAT shall we do with the Philippines?" is the question now before Congress. Well, we might get them first.—*The St. Paul Globe.*

SOME esteemed New York contemporary should hasten to make arrangements to have Prince Henry edit one of its issues.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE "HORRIFIC DRAMA."

ONE of the effects of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's visit to America has been to emphasize the tendency toward the "problem" play, which is a marked feature of the present theatrical season. Among those who hold that the ascendancy of the "psychological" play is fraught with danger to true dramatic art is Mr. William Winter, the veteran critic of the New York *Tribune*. Equally emphatic in his disapproval is the dramatic critic of *Harper's Weekly*, who writes a cutting article of protest against "the appeal to the morbid and unhealthy" and "the prevailing epidemic of misery" in the New York theaters. He says:

"A glance at the play-bills during a recent week of the New York season shows an appalling preponderance of the gloom-compelling play. We seem to have gone into the business of man-baiting by the wholesale. We have, or at any rate think we have, a pretty high order of civilization in this country. If any one should tell us that we were in this respect inferior to the Spanish, we should laugh in his face and tell him to go to. Yet, if a people may be judged from the amusements they indulge in, it is difficult to see in what respect we are superior to the Castilian. When the Castilian finds himself in need of relaxation from the cares and trials of life, he takes his wife and his children to the arena, and forgets himself and his troubles for the moment in the delights of a bull-fight. For this we condemn him, we who in a similar case go to the theater to see and applaud the hounding of a man to his death, or the baiting of a woman to her social ruin, and a moral degradation whose only end is suicide, perhaps, or some other violent method of shuffling off the mortal coil. This is our pleasure, and the more horrific the horrors of the successive acts, the greater the gusto with which we do our gloating."

"The free coinage of silver," remarks this writer, "is nothing alongside of the free coinage of hysteria by which the playwrights of the day and a certain class of actors and actresses are filling their coffers to overflowing." He continues:

"During the week to which reference is made the citizens of Harlem were waxing merry over Mr. Clyde Fitch's 'Climbers,' a play in which the sole relief from morbid tragedy is a cynical, sneering kind of humor, which brings into a high light all the sordid meanness of a particularly weak human nature. At the Criterion Theater Mrs. Carter was smashing her way from milliner's shop to guillotine in a spectacular effort to make us sympathize with and even admire one of the worst courtesans in history. Not far away were Mr. Otis Skinner and Mr. William Norris, in 'Francesca da Rimini,' exploiting for the amusement of their patrons the mental tortures of a hunchback and a court fool, with murder rampant in every line and movement. In contagious proximity to them was that gladly clad exotic Mrs. Patrick Campbell, disporting herself in a series of horrors of Scandinavian and prurient English make, in not one of which was there a single note that rang true to human nature, and in each of which some man or woman is hounded to a miserable end for the delectation of a people who deprecate the Spanish bull-fight as vulgar cruelty. A scant half-mile from Mrs. Campbell a greater dramatic but more sartorially restrained artist was giving seven times a week an analytical study of the mental sufferings and tortures of a mother misunderstood and deprived of her child, compelling hot tears in her every movement, and sending the pleasure-seekers on the other side of the footlights home with the spectacle of a dead woman to cheer them in the wakeful hours of the night."

These plays are not only produced, but are profitable and successful. "We have had defaulters, murderers, and adulterers," declares the writer; "we have had death by chloral, paralysis, stabbing, the guillotine, heart-failure, and Christian Science served up for our amusement, and seemingly we have found it amusing." He writes further:

"Mr. Belasco's brutal perversion of history and candid elevation of a creature of the dregs to a lofty pinnacle of womanhood plays to standing-room only. Mr. Clyde Fitch's cynical and untruthful caricature of modern society, calling for a callous attitude toward life to keep it from being absolutely nauseating, not only survives its first night—upon which for its mere lack of taste alone it should have been contemptuously rejected by the public—but is successful in its second season. No play which makes mock of a funeral ceremony and elicits laughter from the frailties of mourners should last upon the stage for an instant beyond the moment of its birth. Mrs. Campbell draws crowded houses with her pictures of faithlessness, brutal cynicism, morbid hysteria, and ruthless parading of the things that most of us do not care to think of, much less speak of. And Mrs. Fiske for eighteen weeks has found it profitable to regale the multitudes with a woman-baiting play by which the heartstrings of every properly constituted human being are torn and racked and pulled and yanked, until it would seem as if we must succumb to the strain, or acknowledge ourselves to be a race of Yahoos, to whom the bull-fight of the Spaniard would be as inconsequential as the killing of a mosquito on a hot summer's night."

The writer, in conclusion, asks whether or not, in presenting only the "unhealthy" side of life, the managers and playwrights are meeting a real public taste, or whether they are not "mistaking a certain proportionately small but aggressively vulgar and morbid portion of the public for the real thing." He says:

"There are, after all, more people in the world who rejoice over a refreshing draught of cool spring water than there are of those who seek for the rare vintages of France and the Rhine, or the mysterious alcoholic concoctions of the American bar-room. The trouble seems to be that the manager and the playwright and many of the so-called stars confound the meretricious likings of the jaded appetite for the popular taste. In doing so we think they make a great mistake."

THE TROUBLES OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

THE storm that has threatened the very existence of an institution more than two centuries old, the Comédie Française in Paris, seems to have subsided. The "crisis" of the Théâtre Français, the first national theater, was not caused by a single act, but by a succession of details. For a long time past, the relations between M. Jules Claretie, the general manager, and the *sociétaires*, the members, of the theater, have not been cordial. When, by the decree of October 12, 1901, the right of selecting new plays was taken from the *sociétaires*, despite the famous decree of Moscow, now almost a hundred years old, an open quarrel broke out between the manager and the entire company of the Théâtre Français. The rights, the bicentennial rights, of the "Society of French Comedians," founded by Molière and his comrades, had received a severe blow. According to the *Revue* (Paris), "M. Leygues, the Minister of Public Instruction, thought to put an end to the 'crisis' by abolishing the reading committee. It was against this committee that *littérateurs* and journalists were crying out. They declared it composed of *parvenus sociétaires* incapable of judging justly; that good pieces were refused and mediocre ones accepted." The *Revue* expresses the opinion that "the Minister of Fine Arts wished by a master stroke to restore to the general manager the authority that he had lost, and the suppression of the reading committee had no other object in view."

The response of the *sociétaires*, it is known, consisted in refusing the duties of stage management heretofore undertaken by them, thereby throwing all the details of the direction of the Français upon the shoulders of M. Claretie. If by so doing they thought to harass him into resigning they were mistaken, for M. Leygues promptly appointed an outsider, M. Lucien Guitry, as stage manager. "M. Leygues is, as every one knows, a man of quick decision," says *L'Illustration* (Paris). He is insensible

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to the influence of parties and politicians; he knows what he wants to do and does it. The other morning he heard the complaints of the *sociétaires*, and addressed them in severe terms:

"Ah! Messieurs les Comédiens, you pretend to be the masters! But just try once to bring your case before the courts: the Maison [de Molière] is not yours, and, if you drive me to extremities, I shall compel you to leave it. You believe yourselves indispensable to French art: you are strangely mistaken, gentlemen, and I am ready to accept all your resignations in a body, if you will kindly offer them to me.

"I respect your talent, Monsieur Mounet-Sully, but it will soon be time for you to retire, and I can at any time call upon M. Max to replace you. If M. Albert Lambert *fils* follows you, we will ask M. Magnier, of the Sarah Bernhardt theater, to be so kind as to join us. We can find other actors in Paris as violent as you, Monsieur Paul Mounet: M. Damoye has had no engagement for several years. He must be in possession of a rich store of cries. You retire to your country place, Monsieur Silvain? That is good: M. Garry, who left the Conservatoire with honors this year, will have a rapid advancement. You no longer wish to play lovers' parts, respectable Monsieur Baillet? We will utilize M. Dessonnes, who is languishing in subordinate places. Since you are going to flee to the Gymnase, my dear Le Bargy, remember me kindly to your wife and beg M. Calmette to call at M. Claretie's. Au revoir, Cadet: we will extend an offer to M. Germain of the Nouveautés. Finally, Mme. Dudlay has decided to give place to Mme. Segond-Weber! That is excellent; we shall only stipulate that Mme. Laparcière-Richepin second her. Mme. Bartet leaves us: the public will then be able to appreciate the delicate talent of Mlle. Moreno, and we shall engage Mlle. Blanche Toutain, who was so delightful in Yvette. Mademoiselle Minil, adieu! Your departure leaves no void!"

When the *sociétaires* had listened to the words of M. Leygues, and perceived, with bitterness, that there were other actors in Paris capable of taking their places, the following conversation took place, as reported by *L'Illustration*:

"'You despise our talents, Monsieur le Ministre; it is hard for us to perceive that we are more appreciated in Germany than in our own country. Coquelin, the elder, as you are aware, was received on Saturday, January 18, at noon, by Emperor William II. All the newspapers announced the impressive meeting of these two great men, and you know what formed the subject of their conversation for three-quarters of an hour—the Comédie Française. The Emperor expressed the great admiration that he felt for our company.'

"'That,' replied M. Leygues, 'is because he has never seen you play. He likes beautiful stories and believes in traditions.'

"'We might, perhaps,' threatened Cadet, 'obtain diplomatic intervention.'

"'It would only be necessary for me,' said M. Leygues, 'to foil those dark designs, to beg Emperor William to come incognito to Paris, and to offer him my box at the Comédie Française. After hearing you, he would renounce all idea of defending you.'

"'We will appeal to the people,' exclaimed M. Mounet-Sully; 'we shall see if it will permit you to destroy this glorious monument of the past.'

"'The door is open,' replied M. Leygues, 'go out and rouse all Paris.'"

The *Revue* admits that a spirit of anarchy has been gradually pervading every part of the Théâtre Français. The genius which was once its soul has been transported elsewhere. It is high time that work, simplicity, initiative, should return in good order. It hopes that M. Jules Claretie has the qualities necessary to bring about the reform that is needed. But how, it asks, can new plays be selected more unerringly by the single judgment of the manager than by the combined judgment of able and experienced actors? The *Revue d'Art Dramatique* (Paris) says:

"The decree investing the manager of the Comédie Française with the right to accept new plays constitutes a reform upon the desirability and utility of which opinions may differ, but which is badly conceived, incomplete, and imperfectly realized. It is so incomplete that altho it gives the manager the right to accept plays, it does not expressly abolish the reading committee, so that one is in doubt whether the committee is still in force or not, and whether appeal is not to be made to the manager only in extreme cases. . . . It would have been much more logical for M. Claretie, if he wished to remain undisputed master at the Comédie Française, to have taken steps to obtain the necessary authority for assuming the absolute direction.

"Possibly he would not have received it."

The *Figaro* (Paris) points out the long and faithful service of M. Claretie. He succeeded M. Perrin sixteen years ago, and has remained at the Comédie Française longer than any other manager. The *Figaro* dwells at length upon the ingratitude with which he has been treated. It further calls attention to the fact that the struggle between *sociétaires* and literature does not date from to-day, and recalls the famous contention with the great Hugo. The truth is, declares the *Tribuna* (Rome), in a long article inspired by the revolt against M. Claretie, that the Comédie Française is a decrepit institution, "possessing a repertoire without life and artists incapable of interpreting French life in its vivid reality." The great nation, we are told, has only one completely great artist—Sarah, and Sarah many years ago left the Maison Molière.

As for the immediate occasion of the outbreak between the members of the theater and the manager, it might have presented itself at any time. If it had not done so to-day, it would have done so to-morrow, for the cause lies deep and is lasting. Why, concludes this journal, should Italians leave their country and their traditions and flock to Paris to form themselves in the French school of acting as typified by the Théâtre Française? And what a singular desire it is on the part of Italian artists, who both in the past and the present have shown themselves to be possessed of far greater genius than French actors, and not only French but those of the whole world, to see Italy endowed with an institution that shall be another Comédie Française! Let them take warning!—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PROPOSED NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.

AMERICAN artists and art-lovers have been discussing for some time the practicability of establishing in this country a national gallery on lines similar to those existing in European countries. A few days ago a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose which marks the most important step yet taken toward the realization of this project. Under the terms of the bill half a million dollars are to be appropriated for the purchase of land in Washington and the erection of a building thereon, to be maintained as a permanent gallery for the exhibition of such works of American art as may be obtained through purchase, gift, bequest, or in any other manner. The money for maintenance is to be furnished by future congressional appropriations. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"If the national gallery, entirely free from political influences, can be established in this country, a gallery in which it would be an honor for an artist to have his work displayed, a wonderful impetus would be given American art. Senator Penrose doubtless means that there shall be no politics or political interference in the management of the proposed gallery, since a clause in his bill provides that the selection of works of art shall be in the hands of twenty connoisseurs to be named by the President, and that these men shall hold office for five years and serve without remuneration. Unfortunately, this excellent provision may not have the good effect intended, on account of another clause which sets forth that the care of the National Gallery of American Art, to give the proposed institution its full title, shall be given to a custodian and a corps of assistants to be named by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus the maintenance of the gallery on the highest plane will not rest on the President, but on one of his Cabinet officers. Should the Secretary be a practical politician

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don before it can be expelled," says *The Standard* (London). "During the next two or three months the resources of smallpox hospitals, their medical attendants and nurses, are likely to be severely taxed." It throws this side-light on the situation:

"In another way this outbreak confirms past experience. The protective effect of vaccination is not lifelong. The great changes which occur between infancy and the adult age always partially, and sometimes wholly, exhaust it; and even afterward there is some, tho a slower, decline in its virtue. The good effects last longer with some persons than with others, but in all cases a second vaccination toward the age of twenty seems to be almost as great a necessity as a first one in infancy. It may well be repeated in advanced life, as a precautionary measure, tho susceptibility to the disease decreases distinctly after the age of fifty."

PREMONITIONS OF THE BRITISH-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE surprise expressed by the European press at the new alliance between Great Britain and Japan is not easy to understand in view of the attitude of the Japanese press and the press of the Orient generally. The *Kokumin* (Tokyo), owned and edited by a member of Marquis Ito's last cabinet, very recently printed a long article on Anglo-Japanese relations in

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

which it averred that Great Britain and Japan are drawn together by mutual interests. The impression that Japan is a mere tool of England is false, declares the Tokyo organ, but as England and Japan both wish to preserve China's integrity, they are bound together by a strong bond. Commenting on this editorial, the Kobe *Herald*, a British paper published in Kobe, Japan, says:

"The close relations of England and Japan in the Far East can be held to constitute an informal compact which neither should seek to prejudice without appreciating and allowing for the other's point of view. . . . The *Kokumin's* declarations and observations are statesmanlike and to the point, and they might, as we have said, be commended to the notice of politicians and parties in England."

It is well known that the Russian newspapers have been urging Japan to make a treaty with the Czar's Government. Japan was to abstain from opposing Russia in Manchuria, and in return Russia would give Japan a free hand in Korea. Japanese newspapers have been unanimous in denouncing any such arrangement. Another aspect of the subject is thus dealt with by the Kobe *Chronicle*, another British paper published in Kobe:

"Those who believed that Japan last April was on the verge of a war with Russia over Manchuria completely misunderstood the situation and knew little of the men then in power, in whom recent events in the Far East have developed very great caution. We believe that all parties in Japan would, if necessary, unite in favor of a war to prevent Russia from seizing Korea. But Russia does not go to work by means of open seizures leading to a *casus belli*. By the force of circumstances and most skilful diplomacy she has secured a position in Manchuria, where it is difficult to say whether she obtains most advantage by remaining indefinitely or by evacuating under conditions."

Of Japan's position from the treaty-making point of view, *The Friend of India*, a British paper published in Calcutta, says:

"Japan objects to a Russian annexation of Manchuria. She would object even more strongly to the creation of a Russian naval station in one of the Korean harbors. The existence of such a station would obviously be a serious menace to the peace, and possibly to the independence, of Japan. As Russia is at present situated, her naval squadron in Far Eastern waters is comparatively harmless, because the section that defends Vladivostok is isolated by the Korean peninsula from the section stationed at Port Arthur. It would be a comparatively easy matter at present for the Japanese fleet to prevent the combination of these two squadrons and to crush them in detail. If, however, the Russians had a naval station in Korea, they could there concentrate the whole of their Far Eastern fleet and hold it in readiness to move either to Port Arthur or to Vladivostok, or possibly to Yokohama. At all costs Japan must guard against this possibility, and she will therefore probably resist to the death any attempt of the Russians to gain a foothold in Korea."

GERMAN OPINION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

GREAT interest has been aroused in Germany in the press dinner arranged in Prince Henry's honor in New York. The event seems not to have been anticipated, German newspapers being a practical unit in despising the newspapers of the United States. Says the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*:

"American newspapers have, as a rule, exceedingly underbred editors. Many of them were originally mere workingmen who have only been through the elementary schools. They can not, therefore, write a readable article. It is often a serious problem to them to get articles, for the few informed persons who know how to write them properly demand very high pay. To copy the articles in the widely read sheets would never do, because everything must be new. Hence the publication of the anti-German articles of the London papers."

Another result of the bad character of American newspapers, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is that they corrupt the German-American press:

"That we may not be led into exaggeration, we will only say that the newspapers of the United States which are printed in the German language seem, without exception, even in their best written and most serious articles, never free from Anglo-American words and phrases. In the medley of their contents, the boldness and caprice of the typography, the low, sensational character of their news and 'scare' tales, they seem to us old Germans to be hasty and wooden translations, American in thought, American in aim, mere imitations, altho slightly more respectable, of their pot-hook contemporaries in the English language."

The alleged steady decline of the German-American press throughout the United States is a source of great regret to the *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Leipsic, which says that the late Wil-

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liam Steinway and the late Oswald Ottendorfer did all they could to prevent it:

"But they could not, with all the will in the world, find any means of stemming the tide, and so they had to stand helpless in the presence of the dire portent. Emigration had, in comparison with previous years, practically ceased, and the better classes of Germans returned, whenever they could, to their native land. The subsequent emigration from Germany to the United States comprised an inferior element, that could in no way contribute to the growth and strength of a Germanizing movement. Oswald Ottendorfer had been found fault with for supporting and upholding the German-American press, but he had been of opinion that the German-American press must be the foundation of any Germanizing movement in the country. If that press declined, then farewell to Germanization!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "VINDICATION" OF HERR WOLF.

"ONE of the most extraordinary of political episodes has just come to a most extraordinary end," declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, alluding to the reelection to the Austrian Reichsrath of the Pan-German leader, Karl Herman Wolf. After unsparing references to the circumstances in which Herr Wolf resigned last November, and to "Frau Grete Siedl, who, in sentimental fancy for the heroic conqueror of Badeni, surrendered her all to him," the same paper adds:

"The most intimate details of the sinful affair, which only Frau Tschan, mother of Frau Grete Seidl, forgives, have become burning political events. At last Wolf, obeying the call of his devoted followers, became a candidate once more, and, traveling from one end of his election district to the other, told the voters the most intimate details of this love-affair."

The Austrian newspapers have devoted themselves to an acrid and elaborate controversy over every phase of the case, involving not only Herr Wolf and Frau Seidl, but her husband, a college professor, and her father, Dr. Tschan, also a Pan-German leader in the Austrian Reichsrath. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), in the course of one of its many utterances on the political effects of Wolf's triumph, says:

"The remarkable, unprecedented, and abnormal feature of the affair is that altho voters usually deem a candidate but the representative and embodiment of his party and its policy, the Trautenau voters, on the contrary, gave their votes to the victorious candidate in opposition to the advice of his own party. Personal devotion, not political conviction, finds expression in the result of the election. As there is a form of passion between man and woman that can not be cooled by moral considerations or a discreditable past, so, it seems, is there a blind attraction among the masses toward their spoiled darlings. . . . The masses obey not political considerations, but political instincts. They give their sympathy to him who is in harmony with those instincts. Where they perceive no such harmony, they are distrustful, or at best indifferent. This fact explains the popularity of Deputy Wolf of Trautenau, and of many another like him whose vogue appears incomprehensible."

Criticism has been occasioned by the attitude of Wolf's own paper, the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, which has been printing letters from the compromised lady's mother. In Trautenau, which has just reelected Wolf, the *Zeitung* says:

"Wolf has in no way injured Professor Seidl as a husband. It is true that Wolf had relations with Frau Seidl four years ago when she was unmarried. This is the only fault that can be imputed to him in all this affair. The fault is one which Wolf's wife has been asked to forgive. She is a woman as intelligent as she is good. She has forgiven her husband his error with a lovely maid, just as thousands of other wives have forgiven a solitary error due to man's weakness."

This paper points out that far more serious scandals have been uncovered in the private life of other members of the Austrian Reichsrath. The *Trautenauer Wochenblatt* denies everything said in Wolf's favor, adding:

"Wolf can serve no interest of anybody's in parliamentary life, no matter how he tries. As soon as he opens his mouth his opponents will treat him as he, in the past, has treated them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON MANCHURIA.

MANCHURIA has been a live subject in Japanese newspapers for a long time. The rumored terms upon which Russia and China had reached an agreement prompted the *Asahi* (Tokyo) to say:

"Russia, fearing the anxious interest of the Powers, has now declared the retrocession of Manchuria. Nevertheless, her real purpose had been to retain the territory permanently. Her new resolution is manifested in the partial evacuation of Shing-King province by her troops. This may be effective in soothing China and the Powers. On the other hand, she still clings to her occupation of the two provinces of Kirin and He-Lung-Kiang. The suspicion that her ultimate intention is to annex them may be justified by this fact. . . . The Powers must neither neglect nor overlook the circumstance."

"We must at once adopt a definite policy in regard to the Manchurian problem as a precaution against any future trouble," says the *Mainichi* (Tokyo), the same paper adding:

"It is clear and certain that Manchuria is a Chinese province, and as long as the Emperor holds its sovereignty Russia ought to ask His Majesty's sanction when she wants to construct railways or to open mines there. Then the Powers which are in close relation with China likewise ought to secure the right not to be thwarted by her in their peaceful enterprises in that part of the empire. This is the point upon which the Powers' interests are unanimous. Securing this, Manchuria will be made a free region for any nation's projects under Chinese sovereignty. It is the only means indirectly to check the Russian ambition for aggrandizement and to promote the interests of the whole world."

Any agreement between China and Russia as to Manchuria is a menace to China's existence, asserts the Tokyo *Hochi*, adding:

"If Russia persists in the accomplishment of her ends, even to the extent of using force, the Powers could not or would not approve her action, as it will disturb the peace of the Orient and obstruct commerce."

No agreement that Russia and China may enter into regarding Manchuria can be binding upon Japan, says the *Jiji*. "If such an agreement were entered into secretly it would be impossible to enforce it." The semi-official *Nichi-Nichi* (Tokyo) says the occupation of Manchuria by Russia need not lead to a quarrel. Civilized nations do not hastily refuse to credit one another's declarations.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JEALOUSY OVER THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.—"A protracted negotiation, long continued, which has played a great part in international politics and which has profoundly agitated certain Powers, has come to an end," says the Paris *Temps* of the Sultan's irade authorizing the Bagdad Railway. "The line will be pushed to the Persian Gulf, but it is said a Koweit terminus has been abandoned." The financial organ of M. de Witte at St. Petersburg professes to be indifferent to this German triumph, but the London *Times* says Russia "does not desire to see a considerable part of Asia Minor brought under German influence, to have a German railway to the Persian Gulf."

ANOTHER GERMAN DUEL UPROAR.—Once again the newspapers of the Kaiser's empire are filled with editorials concerning a duel. This time the victim is very distinguished—Landrath von Bennigsen, a noted publicist and son of a National Liberal party leader. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) dwells upon the painful features of the case: the dead man exchanged shots with his wife's seducer, who, after the duel, went to a dance-hall of evil report and was arrested in an intoxicated condition, with a love-letter from the new-made widow in his pocket. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* denounces the state of the law which leaves the survivor of this duel amenable to no legal punishment whatever.

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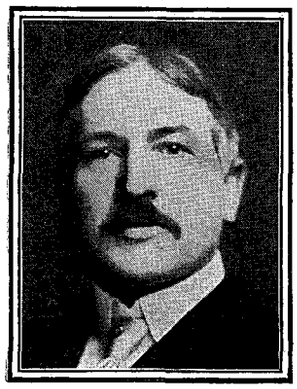
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

LINCOLN'S VITAL POLICY.

LINCOLN'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION. By Charles H. McCarthy, Ph.D. Cloth, 8vo, xxiv + 531 pp. Price, $3.00. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN the making of America no figure has been so conspicuously inviting to the student of history, the writer of biography, the poet, and the eulogist, as has that strong, homely, oaken character, Abraham Lincoln. The perspective view of Washington is that of more than a century, while Lincoln, now less than half that distance from us, claims as generous a space on our library shelves as does the Father of his country.



CHARLES H. McCARTHY.

The latest Lincoln book is this rather voluminous thesis on the great war-President's plan of reconstruction. This book is far from being the least valuable as a contribution to historical literature, and it suggests surprise that something of its kind has not been done before. The book treats of that side of Lincoln that historians have inadequately treated or purposely omitted. Even Lincoln's biographers have had their vision obscured by the cloud of battle-smoke or been carried away by the glare of victory, for they have generally failed to see that all through the heat and temper of destruction and dismemberment Mr. Lincoln was wrestling with the graver, harder, greater problems of reconstruction and reunion.

In the early part of the book the author takes up in a somewhat particularized manner the political history during the four years' conflict of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Virginia. Here also is given a full and careful story of the serious constitutional questions that arose over the division of the Old Dominion along the Alleghany line, creating the new State that was to have been called Kanawha, but which became West Virginia.

The chapter on "Anti-Slavery Legislation" is an admirable bit of concentrated historical writing, faithfully conveying Mr. Lincoln's prudent conservatism, and showing that, great and supreme as the issue was, Mr. Lincoln made it ever subsidiary to his paramount purpose speedily, effectually, and permanently to overthrow the Confederacy.

Early in 1861 Mr. Lincoln held that "No government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination." He at that time believed the disloyal element in the Southern States, South Carolina excepted, to be in a minority, and the conflict waged by the general government was a war against insurgents. Mr. Lincoln's radical plans were opposed by Senators Sumner, Stevens, Wade, and others who created what became known as "the Congressional plan." The President, however, through all the growing perplexities and constantly added aggravation of the war never vacated his firm conviction that the States pretending independent government were part of and inseparable from the Union, and must be held to obedience to the Constitution they themselves had helped to promulgate.

That it treats of a meagerly recorded but vital policy in our nation's career makes the book at once a highly valuable addition to our historical literature. In every page it is evinced that the work is the product of a true student of research.

THE VERGE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE. Being the True Story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan. By Frantz Funck-Brentano. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 350 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THIS volume contains the latest details about a piece of gossip that once shook the continent of Europe. Those who believe that gossip, like wine and books, improves with age, will find here a great deal to interest them. As the author reminds us in the beginning, however, the story has more importance than as mere scandal about a queen; for it happened in the days when the private affairs of queens made history; and the hatred and contempt it won for Marie Antoinette marked one of the last steps toward the Revolution.

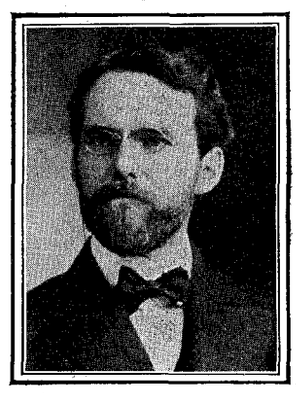
This volume is an account by a French author from newly discovered documents. Both the translation and the narrative are satisfactory, tho the latter is too full of detail in places. Nevertheless the story is a marvelous one, more incredible than any romancer would dare invent. The reader sees and pities the unfortunate queen, who is dragged into this whirlpool of intrigue without the slightest fault or knowledge on her part, and who comes out of it hated by all Frenchmen. He is permitted to watch the machinations of an adventuress—once a beggar—more daring and more successful than any we have ever read of in fiction. This woman—Madame de la Motte—builds up for herself a reputation for having court influence by going to Versailles and fainting "from starvation," and being pitied by the nobility. Then she deceives a cardinal into thinking he has won the queen's favor, forges letters from the queen, gets up an interview in which the queen is impersonated by a girl of loose character, and finally induces the cardinal to purchase the historic necklace on credit for the queen, and deliver it to Madame de la Motte. In the present account we are able to witness every detail of the curious transaction, derived from various original sources which the author has studied with the self-sacrificing conscientiousness of a historian.

There is a curious chapter on Cagliostro, the celebrated charlatan, in reading which one marvels equally at his own inventiveness and the credulity of the times.

THE CRITICS AND THE APOSTLES' CREED.

THE APOSTLES' CREED, ITS ORIGIN, ITS PURPOSE, AND ITS HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION. A LECTURE WITH CRITICAL NOTES. By Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Washburn Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary. Cloth, 206 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE devotee who wishes to remain undisturbed in his religious imagination while he intones the majestic formula, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," will be satisfied to know that this book is very technical and scholarly, and not likely to trouble directly the average worshiper, who will remain unconscious of the havoc wrought in the traditional view of this ancient symbol. This book may be called a piece of genuine Higher Criticism applied to the most revered product of Christianity, next to the Bible itself. Its main purpose is to prove that the Creed arose as a polemic, to offset the Marcionite heresies of the second century. In this conclusion the author independently differs from Caspari and Kattenbusch, upon whose labors, however, much of his work is grounded. He is at one with the German critics in affirming that our present Creed is a late development from an old Roman symbol that reads as follows:



ARTHUR C. McGIFFERT.

"I believe in God the Father Allcontrolling, and in Jesus Christ his Son, born of Mary the Virgin, crucified under Pontius Pilate, and buried; the third day he rose from the dead; he ascended to heaven, he sitteth on the right hand of the Father; thence he will come to judge quick and dead; and in Holy Ghost; resurrection of the flesh."

The original basis of the creed was a baptismal formula, perhaps one of those found in the New-Testament text. The Creed, according to this author, arose at Rome, and was formulated in the third quarter of the second century (150–175 A.D.). The addition "Descended into Hades" first appeared in the Aquilean symbol as given by Rufinus (400 A.D.), who tells us that it did not belong at that time with the old Roman symbol. There is no material for determining its origin or significance. "The Holy Catholic Church" was a clause of still later date, intended to exclude faith in all heresies and schisms, and therefore not properly applicable, as Protestants suppose, to the church universal. The author points out that the Creed is not apostolic, nor from the early post-apostolic age; that it does not represent, and was not intended to represent, the common faith either of its own age or of any age; especially as it omits some of the most important and universal beliefs of Christians of all times; and that more or less of it, both in its original form and in its present state, can not be repeated as a statement of faith by the greater part of Christendom. The chief value of the Creed, in the author's opinion, is found in its emphasis upon the historic figure of Jesus. By reason of this factor the Creed has had its wide influence and abiding history.

This precise and analytic criticism of a revered symbol is wholly in line with the realism of the empirical methods, that are fast reducing to exact reality the records of the past. It does not alter in the least the spiritual value of a symbol to find out how it grew. As to the particular Creed, most of us will be likely to value it as before, and repeat it with the same reverence, after finding out that instead of having been miraculously worded at a meeting of the twelve disciples it developed into its present conditions through the natural processes of Christian faith and worship for a period of several centuries. If it be true that the present form chanced to survive, as the author thinks, from among various versions about equally good, it might be of service to hunt out the other versions and insert them in the prayer-books.

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GRACE FOR THE QUICK AS WELL AS THE DEAD.

INFANT SALVATION. THE PASSIVITY OF INFANTS THE KEY TO THIS PERPLEXING SUBJECT. By M. J. Fiery, D.D. Cloth, 5½×8 in., 407 pp. Price, $1.20, net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee has just issued a declaratory statement that "the phrase 'elect infants' in the Westminster Confession of Faith does not imply that any dying in infancy are lost, but that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace." The committee also denies that American Presbyterians have ever taught the doctrine of infant damnation.

Dr. Fiery, who is a Lutheran minister, takes a position even more advanced than his Calvinistic brethren. Indeed, he assumes that all Christian denominations have, as a matter of fact if not of formulated doctrine, long believed that all persons dying in infancy were saved. What he desires them to accept is that grace shall be as all-sufficient to the living infants as well as to the dying ones. In other words, he contends that all persons are regenerated in infancy; that then they are by nature in the passive state to which as adults they must return if they would be born again. Dr. Fiery quotes numerous passages of Scripture, as well as interpretation after interpretation by Luther, Zwingli, and the theologians of their following, in support of the doctrine that God is the only active agent in regeneration of the adult, and therefore concludes, *a fortiori*, that the infant need not be active to benefit by redeeming grace.

The exact theological grounds of Dr. Fiery's belief are, however, not a matter of vital importance to even the many who will accept with commendation his conclusions. Only religious doctrinaires are deeply concerned that the Supreme Courts of Theology, when reversing former decisions to reach conclusions in closer accord with the spirit and the needs of the age, shall do so by a creed construction that still preserves the semblance of consistency.

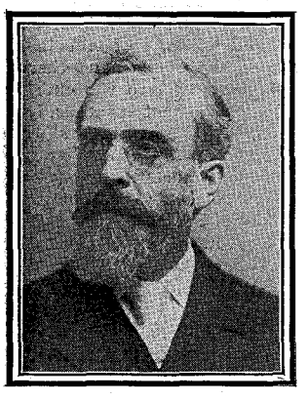
The majority of its readers will be interested in "Infant Salvation" as a collection of theological curiosities. Here are catalogued and classified the beliefs about "elect infants," "original sin," etc., of every age and sect. It is gratifying to record the collector's statement that "the overwhelming voice of the Church [has] taught that the infant, notwithstanding its inborn depravity and the feebleness of its natural faculties, was not a spiritual imbecile, but had the capacity for, and could become the subject of, saving grace."

The author has so largely and judiciously quoted from the standard treatises on the subject, especially Wall's "History of Infant Baptism," that his book has the value of a monograph. It is aligned with modern thought by references to recent psychological and biological investigations and discoveries.

AN ANCIENT INFIDEL.

A SECOND-CENTURY SATIRIST; OR, DIALOGS AND STORIES FROM LUCIAN OF SAMOSATA. Translated with Introduction and Notes by Winthrop Dudley Sheldon, LL.D. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 462 pp. Price, $1.50. Drexel Biddle.

OF all ancient humor, that of Aristophanes and Lucian can be best enjoyed by the "man in the street" to-day. In fact, erudition is a handicap to both the appreciation and presentation of its lively, natural spirit. Frére's Aristophanes is a masterpiece of translation because of its free, unpedantic character. He has rendered the greatest of the world's comedians in the proper measures, lyric, instead of heroic. With a substitution of American monopolists for Athenian demagogs as the contemporary objects of satire, such translations as those of "The Knights" and "The Birds" could be presented as comic operas on the modern stage.



WINTHROP D. SHELDON.

Lucian has not been so fortunate as Aristophanes. Of all his works the "Vera Historia," the inspiration of "Baron Munchausen," alone has been rendered into fitting English. Its simple narrative style could not well be set over into stilted mock-literary rhetoric, as has been the fate of "The Dialogs of the Gods" and "The Dialogs of the Dead."

Dr. Sheldon's translation is better than that of his predecessors, tho far from ideal. His prose is fairly natural—yet still lacks the spontaneity of conversation, which comes only with the mastery of novel- or play-writing. Where, like Wegg, he "drops into poetry," it is with a dull, sickening thud. His parody, in particular, is ponderous, an intellectual rather than an emotive imitation.

Dr. Sheldon, while he may not be a literary genius, has all the sterling qualities of a true scholar. His selection of the works of Lucian is very judicious, and his classification excellent. The dialogs are grouped into three classes: satires upon the gods, upon human life and society, and upon the philosophers. These are copiously annotated, with no knowledge on the reader's part of classic mythology or history taken for granted. The whole is preceded by a biography of Lucian—not in the literary style of Andrew Lang or Walter Pater, but clear and practical.

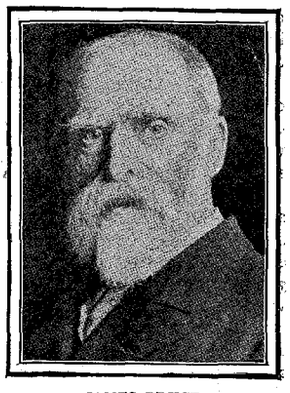
It is as iconoclast rather than mere literary wit that Lucian did his work in the world. He began his career by unintentionally breaking an image while apprentice to his uncle, a statuary, and in time destruction of religious impostures became with him almost a mania. He traveled from his home on the eastern (Parthian) frontier of the Roman empire to the western confines in Gaul, lecturing against the theology of his day; and then he crossed the seas back again, to expose an impostor, the soothsayer Alexander.

Dr. Sheldon convincingly explodes the prevalent opinion that Lucian was particularly inimical to the Christians. He says that, on the contrary, Lucian had for the Christians "scarcely the shadow of mockery and ridicule."

MR. BRYCE'S LATEST "STUDIES."

STUDIES IN HISTORY AND JURISPRUDENCE. By James Bryce. Oxford University Press, American Branch.

THE author of "The Holy Roman Empire" and the "American Commonwealth" has collected together in this bulky volume the "open" or public lectures which he delivered during his ten years of office as professor of civil law at Oxford. By the circumstances of the case, the book has not that unity which characterizes the two works by which Professor Bryce made his reputation, and yet it only narrowly escapes being his third masterpiece. The majority of studies consist of comparisons between the English and Roman law, and if the book had been confined to this subject it would have been for all time a most indispensable introduction to the comparative study of the common law. Mr. Bryce deals with this subject with that wide purview, that caution in statement, and that thoroughness of knowledge with which his name is associated. One might call his method that of sublime common sense. There are no imaginative flights, no ingenious combinations; yet the total result makes his theoretical picture obviously similar to the practical reality of things.



JAMES BRYCE.

Starting with the conception that the two systems of law which have overrun the whole earth are those derived from Rome and England, his main concern is to prove that the English law as codified in India has gone through the same line of development in the main as was experienced by Roman law, and in large measure he makes good his case. Professor Bryce is obliged to use Indian law rather than English common law, because the latter has not yet been codified as the Roman was; but after all, in the main, Indian law, so far as it has been codified, is only English law adapted to the needs of an inferior race, and Mr. Bryce's discussions can be followed by those who are acquainted with the state laws of most of the States except Louisiana.

Besides these directly legal topics, this volume contains several discussions of constitutional problems, and here the work comes more home to American readers. He has an ingenious and light-giving distinction between flexible or unwritten and rigid or written constitutions, and is especially ingenious upon the discussion of the question how and how far rigid constitutions like that of the United States allow for modifications. As all future constitutions are likely to be rigid or written, this is a point of considerable practical importance.

Another essay of more direct interest to American readers is that on Hamilton and Tocqueville, in which Professor Bryce discusses the political prophecies made by these two inquirers about the future of the United States and contrasts them with the actual facts as they have transpired. This he does in a very formal, sermon-like manner, which makes the essay very easy to refer to, but scarcely so interesting to read.

Another essay of direct, up-to-date interest is that on the constitution of the two South African republics which have so recently become new-fledged colonies of the British empire. It would appear that Lord Roberts has cut short a couple of very interesting experiments in democratic government, the very ignorance of the Boers causing them to form their constitution without much reference to other written codes, and with strict reference to their own peculiar needs.

Tho Mr. Bryce's book is somewhat of an olla-podrida, the ingredients are so tasteful in themselves and are concocted with such skill by the veteran hand that but few books of recent years on serious social subjects prove more attractive.

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"Pen and Ink."—Brander Matthews. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"At Large."—E. W. Hornung. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Wistons."—Miles Amber. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Into the Light."—Edward R. Taylor. (Elder and Shepard.)

"Graded Physical Exercises."—Bertha L. Colburn. (Edgar L. Werner. Publishing and Supply Company, $1.)

"The Gospel of the Kingdom."—William B. Brown. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.)

"The Delsarte System of Expression."—Genevieve Stebbins. (Edgar S. Werner Publishing and Supply Company, $2.00.)

"The Twelfth Year Book of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences." (Published by the Institute.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Quatrains.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

I WOULDN'T.

A sprig of mint by the wayward brook,
A nibble of birch in the wood,
A summer day and love and a book,
And I wouldn't be king if I could.

EVENING WINDS.

You tell it, winds, the bliss that swings
The flower, the little leaf;
But ever to the measure clings
The mystery of grief.

THE HERMIT-THRUSH.

Holy, Holy! In the hush
Hearken to the hermit-thrush;
All the air
Is in prayer.

THE POET.

A priest of Heaven, some gracious hour,
Lowered to him chasuble and stole;
He sings a weed—it is a flower,
He sings a star—it is a soul.

MY SONG.

My song, you need be neither long nor loud,
If only love and beauty's own you are:
It is the one breath curls the leaf and cloud,
The one life lights the daisy and the star.

BUT ONCE.

But once have we chance to take,
And, just with the taking, a heaven make;
But once have we chance to give,
And, just with the giving, a lifetime live.

—From "Lyrics."

A Tryst.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Alas, alas, the leaves do blow
To East and South and West!
And so my thought and longings go.

O gray or gold, or steel-blue cold,
My spirit hath no rest.
Where'er I turn, thy story's told.

'Tis whispered from the hills by day,
And nightly by our star.
The burden on the wind—thy lay.

My waking hours are dreams of thee:
My spirit, wandering far,
Comes back, so wearily, to me.

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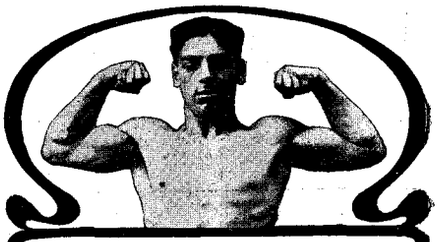

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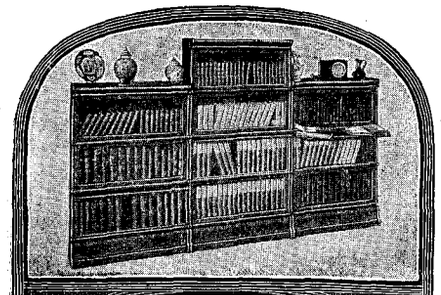

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Of thee, the blue light 'neath the pines.
Where silent needles fall,
Repeats, O faintly, wondrous lines,

And ever, ever can I hear
Thy voice beyond my call.
Am I to see thee never, dear?

The misty sun slips in and out
Behind our bare oak-tree.
And so I sway 'twixt hope and doubt.

But in the night my soul takes flight.
Our trysting-place can be
What star in all of Heaven's height?

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Ballade of Incapacity.

By AUSTIN DOBSON.

(Mr. Dobson recited this poem at a recent dinner in his honor when called upon for a speech in reply.)

"My Lord, I can not speak."—*McLean the Highwayman (on his trial).*

"Silence is golden," saith the saw,
And rightly is extolled;
For speech, too oft, outrides the law
By waxing overbold.
Yet he, I think (of mortal mold),
Most needs the aid of "cheek,"
The man who can no tale unfold,
The man who can not speak!

He listens with a kind of awe,
And hears around him rolled
The long, reverberate guffaw
That greets the quicker-souled;
He hears the jest, or new or old,
And, speechless, eats his leek,
Is classed as either dull or cold,
The man who can not speak!

He may have "Latin in his mawe,"*
He may keep down controlled
Potentialities of "jaw"
Unmatched of any scold;
He may have thoughts of sterling gold
For each day of the week;
But he must all these things withhold,
The man who can not speak!

ENVOI.

Friends, 'tis of me the story's told,
Your sufferance I seek;
For me that shameless sight behold,
The man who can not speak!

*Chaucer.

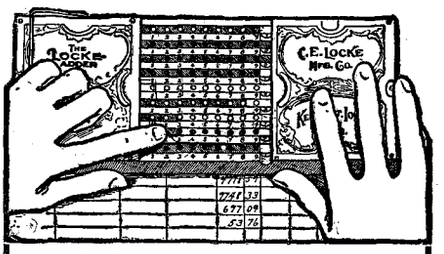
—In February *Bookman.*

Residuum.

By CHARLOTTE BECKER.

I have no memory of what you said,
The hour you came and told me of my doom—
But this I know, that in the quiet room
The buzzing of a bee poised on the red
Rose vine outside seemed louder than the tread
Of multitudes; within the twilight's gloom
I saw strange traceries of leaf and bloom
Against the window, and a silken thread
Clung moist about my hand and minded me
To gather up the skeins and put away
My broidery, until another day
Should dawn—as different as worlds must be!
Ah, why should I these trifling things recall
Yet not one slightest word your lips let fall!

—In January *Ainslee's Magazine.*



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PERSONALS.

How John Brown was Captured. — Miss Jennie Chambers, a schoolgirl of Harper's Ferry at the time of John Brown's raid, writes in *Harper's Magazine* (January) of the actual capture of the old abolition leader:

"When the call came from the marines to surrender, Brown cried out 'No.' The men outside brought up a ladder and swung it, end on, as a battering-ram against the door. The door began to shake and to give way; as they looked in they saw Brown, musket in hand, standing close to the door. Coppic, near him, called out, 'I surrender.' Brown said, 'That's one.' Thompson was killed. Mr. Resin Cross, one of the prisoners, told us afterward that he saw Stevens lying on his back, and knelt by him and asked him if he was hurt. Stevens said, 'Yes; I have four buckshot in my breast.' Mr. Cross had asked Brown to send him out with one of the raiders to explain to the citizens. Brown let him go, on condition that he would return. It was then that Stevens was shot. Stevens was picked up and carried into one of the houses, and in the intense excitement one of the citizens pointed a gun at Stevens while he was lying on a bed. Stevens gave him such a piercing look of contempt that the man seemed paralyzed, and he dropped his gun to his side and went out of the room. Stevens asked some one to lift him to the floor, saying, 'Don't let them shoot me in bed.' Miss Christine Fouke threw herself between Stevens and the mob that was rushing in the room, and kept them from shooting him again. While Brown was on trial in Charleston, he turned to Mr. Cross, who was in court, and said: "Mr. Cross, one word: If things had been different, would you have returned to the engine-house according to your promise to me?' Mr. Cross answered, 'Yes, I would.' Brown said, 'I am satisfied.'

"All the prisoners agreed afterward that they could not help admiring Brown's iron will and unparalleled bravery. At last Mr. Cross said to him, 'Are you not Ossawatomie Brown?' Then he answered, 'Yes.' This was the first the prisoners knew of it.

"Presently the cry 'Surrender!' rang out again, over the musket-shots and the shouts. Brown said nothing. The blows of the ladder had loosened the fastenings of the engine-house door to such an extent that the prisoners could see the uniforms of the marines outside. Brown tried again to fasten the pole of the engine against the door. Then came a tremendous crash and a loud shout. One of the men in uniform, Luke Quinn, sprang into the breach, and instantly was shot down. He was mortally hurt. Another marine, Rupert, fell before this last volley of the Raiders. Then Lieutenant Green rushed in through the door, before the Raiders could fire a gun, and slashed at Brown with his sword. Others came after him, and Brown was twice wounded. Then it was all over. Brown and the survivors were made prisoners."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Advice.—When in doubt, if possible, get out.—*Puck.*

Take Heed!—It should be remembered that misgovernment owes its existence to the consent of the misgoverned.—*Puck.*

Something Else.—"There's lots of fun skating, mister!"

"Do you call this fun?"

"No; and I don't call it skating!"—*Puck.*

Quotation with Omitted Punctuation.—"'Lest we forget' Rudyard Kipling." Not much chance of forgetting Mr. R. K. as long as advertising may be considered as a fine art.—*London Punch.*

The Best of Reasons.—"Why do you bring this

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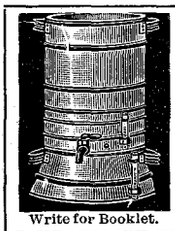

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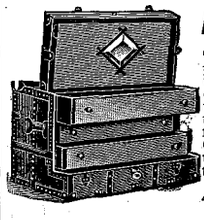

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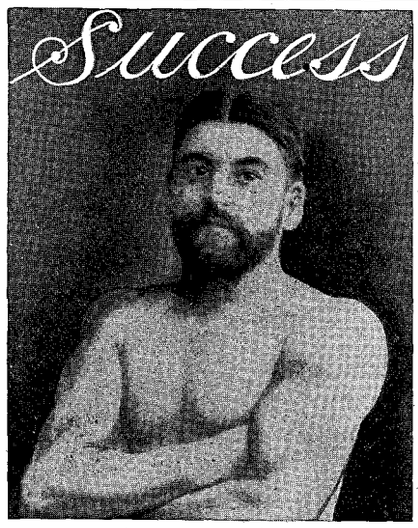

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to me?" thundered the weary editor, thrusting the manuscript back into the hands of the poet.

"Because," replied the bard, timidly, "I have no stamp."—*Boston Post*.

No Need to Hurry.—TRAVELER (in haste): "Am I in time for the next train to Mudbank, porter?"

PORTER: "Plenty of time, sir—ten-fifty to-morrow morning."—*Tit-Bits*.

Coming Events.

March 4.—Convention of the Knights of Columbus National Council in New Haven, Conn.

The Order of Iroquois Supreme Lodge will hold a convention at Buffalo.

March 4–6.—Convention of the United States Mutual Insurance Companies' Association in St. Paul, Minn.

March 10.—Convention of the National Railroad Live Stock Agents' Association in Fort Worth, Texas.

March 25.—Convention of the Christian Church National Congress in Cleveland.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 12.—Three German war-vessels arrive at the port of La Guayra, Venezuela.

February 13.—The Venezuelan insurgents are reported to be threatening the city of San Cristobal.

February 16.—The German cruisers *Vineta* and *Falke* leave La Guayra.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 10.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report shows heavier losses on both sides than for several months; the Boer losses for the week were 69 killed, 17 wounded, 57 surrendered, and 574 captured; while in two engagements the British lost 2 officers and 18 men.

February 15.—The British army estimates show a decrease of thirty thousand soldiers on the pay-rolls and a decrease of £23,230,000 in the expenses for war service.

February 16.—In a fight south of Johannesburg in which the British were taken by surprise, they lost twelve men killed and forty wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 10.—A Chinese mob burns the buildings of the German missionary station at Fayen, near Hong-Kong.

February 11.—An important alliance between Great Britain and Japan in order to preserve the integrity of China and Korea, is announced.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, denies that Great Britain in any way attempted to hamper America in the war with Spain.

February 12.—The government official organ in Berlin published telegrams sent from Washington by the German minister, Dr. von Holleben, in April, 1898, in regard to a proposal made by the British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, to the other ministers for a joint note of the Powers expressing disapproval of armed intervention by the United States in Cuba.

Lord Dufferin, former Governor-General of Canada, dies at his home in Ireland.

February 14.—Lord Cranborne, in Parliament, states that Lord Pauncefote's proposal of April 14, 1898, for a joint note to the American

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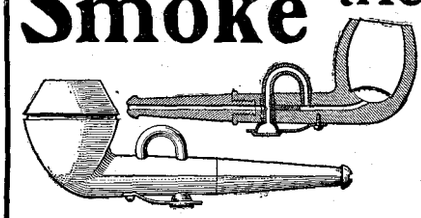

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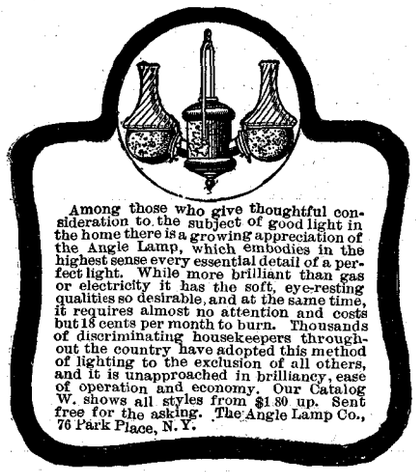

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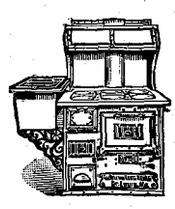

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Government, was not pursuant to instructions from his Government, which, when informed of the action, declared it injudicious, and declined to indorse it.

It is reported that the plague mortality of the Punjab, India, is a thousand a day.

February 15.—Prince Henry sails with his suite for America from Bremerhaven on the steamer *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

Three hundred bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Shamaka, the Transcaucasian town which was destroyed by an earthquake on February 14.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 10.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff Bill is discussed; Senator Foraker offers an amendment providing that only 25 per cent. of the Dingley duties should be levied.

House: The general debate on the Oleomargarine bill is closed.

February 11.—*Senate:* A resolution submitting a constitutional amendment changing the time of Presidential inaugurations from the 4th of March to the last Thursday of April, is passed. The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill is continued.

House: The day is spent in voting on amendments to the Oleomargarine bill.

February 12.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill continued, Senator Teller speaking against the Government's policy.

House: The Oleomargarine bill and several war claim bills are passed.

February 13.—*Senate:* Senators Teller and Mitchell make speeches on the Philippine Tariff bill.

House: A resolution is adopted proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of Senators by direct popular vote.

February 14.—*Senate:* The Permanent Census bill is considered, and a resolution to investigate charges of extravagance in connection with the clerical force was adopted.

House: Congressman Wheeler attacks the Government's foreign policy, basing his speech on reports that Lord Pauncefote had tried to form a European coalition against the United States.

February 15.—*Senate:* The Permanent Census Bureau bill is discussed, the discussion being chiefly on the Civil-Service question.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 10.—Frank C. Andrews, vice-president of the City Savings Bank of Detroit and Commissioner of Police, is arrested charged with wrecking the bank by taking out a third of the $3,000,000 in deposits by means of overdrafts and certified checks.

A statement sent to the Senate shows that the "new navy" has cost $99,803,928 for construction and $9,343,235 for repairs.

February 12.—Lincoln's birthday is observed in several cities of the Union.

Emperor William's yacht the *Hohenzollern* arrives at New York.

The annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association begins in Washington.

The memorial of the Filipino Federal party, asking for civil government for the islands, is presented to Congress. The party is anxious that the archipelago should be organized as a Territory, with right of admission as a State.

February 13.—The condition of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is so much improved that the President returns to Washington.

February 14.—Governor Taft testifies again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

February 16.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, returns from abroad.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 16.—*Philippines:* General Bell has made a clean sweep of insurgents in the Luzon provinces of Batangas and Laguna.

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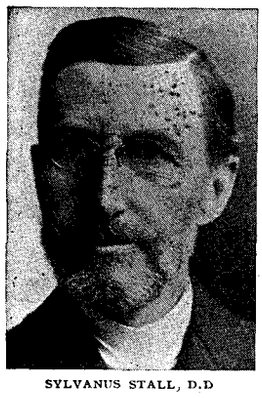

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CHESS.

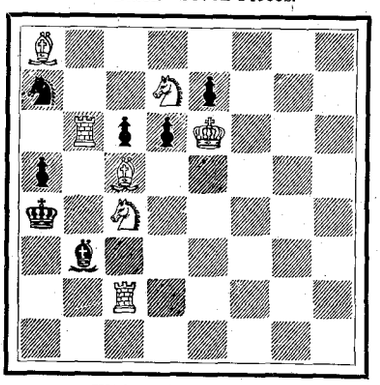
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 643.

By P. H. WILLIAMS.

From *Knowledge.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

B 7; s 2 S p 3; 1 R p p K 3; p 1 B 5; k 1 S 5; 1 b 6; 2 R 5; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 644.

A Prize-Winner.

By CHARLES J. JACOBS, DES MOINES, IA.

2 s 5; 5 R 2; 2 p 4 S; 2 S 1 k 2 s; R 3 P 2 P; 7 b; 3 Q 2 p 1; p 5 K 1.

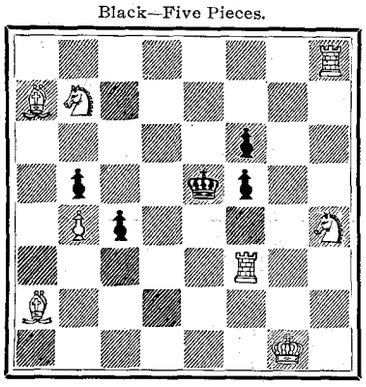
White mates in two moves.

Problem 645.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY, Boston.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

7 R; B S 6; 5 p 2; 1 p 2 k p 2; 1 P p 4 S; 5 R 2; B 7; 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 639 has several key-moves. The author's key is Kt—Kt 7. Mr. Barry sent us this

Pears'

Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

Sold all over the world.

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THE WONDERFUL MISSION OF THE INTERNAL BATH

Have you read of the wonderful cures made by the Internal Bath? Do you know that it goes to the root of all disease and eradicates the cause? Do you know that many of the greatest physicians of the world, including such authorities as Loomis L. Danforth, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics Homo. Med. College, New York; Dr. Cyrus Edson, late Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, New York, and Drs. Herman J. Boldt and W. B. De Garmo, both Professors at the Post-Graduate Hospital, endorse and prescribe this treatment? Do you know that such eminent people as U. S. Sen. A. P. Gorman, Md.; Ex-Gov. Goodell, Vt.; Adm'l Tyrtoff, St. Petersburg, Russia; Col. A. O. Granger, Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. T. S. Peck, G. A. R.; Miles Devine, Chicago, Ill.; Lillian Russell and a host of others use the Internal Bath? Is not this worth investigating?

It Makes Beautiful Complexions

It Cures Constipation It Prevents and Cures Appendicitis

PROF. CHAS. A. TYRRELL: THE SUFFOLK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 4 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR—I will say that we have derived great benefit from the use of the "Cascade," and shall be only too glad to speak a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers.

Most truly yours, A. C. SMITH, President.

"THE WHAT—THE WHY—THE WAY," FOR 30 DAYS, FREE

Vital facts are set forth in detail in a book entitled, "*The What, The Why, The Way,*" which we will send free to every reader of this publication. It is a book of facts that no one can afford to neglect. It tells you the real secret of health. It tells you facts you should know. We will send it **free for 30 days. Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, Clerk 30 C, 1562 Broadway, New York**

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING

ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper; and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost

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CHEAP RATES California, Oregon, Washington Colorado. We give reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, Free.*

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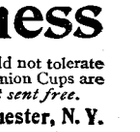
38 Market Street, Chicago, and 40 West 28th Street, New York

DON'T SET HENS the same old way when our new plan beats it 10 times. 100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only $2. Over 94,000 in use. 1000ds test'ls. 5000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 262 Columbus, Neb.

SEE THAT CLIP?

The Niagara Clip holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ inch in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pin-holes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 20 cts. postpaid.

FAC SIMILE.  Agents Wanted.

NIAGARA CLIP CO., 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

Christian Cleanliness

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? Would you like to know where Individual Communion Cups are used? *Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free.*

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT COMPANY, Box L Rochester, N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the

new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co, Marshall, Mich.

BATH CABINETS

We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.

RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY,
Box X, Racine, Wisconsin

problem some time ago, and we did not see the "cooks" until it was published. In justice to Mr. Barry, he has written to us stating that he did not expect us to publish the old version, as he discovered its imperfections, and he sent us the new version, which we are very glad to publish.

Solution of Problems.

No. 636.

1. R—K sq	2. Q—K B 4 ch	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
K x P	K—Q 4 (must)	
1.	2. Kt—Kt 6 ch	3. Q—K B 4, mate
P x Kt	K x P (must)	
1.	2. Q—K 4 ch	3. Kt—B 3, mate
P x K P	K x Q	
1.	2. Q—K B 4	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
P—B 4	Kt x Q	
	2.	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
	P—B 5	
.....	Kt—B 3 ch	Q x P, mate
1. P x Kt P	2. K x P (must)	3.

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. Colle, New York City.

Comments: Good, despite some faults; rather difficult"—M. M.; "A fine key, and unusually difficult continuations"—G. D.; "Several two-move variations detract from its strength and beauty"—F. S. F.; "Hard, and labor provoking"—A K.; "Fine, full of variety"—S. M. M.; "Difficult key and charming variations"—J. H. S.; "One of the best"—C. F. P.

Concerning 635, Mackenzie's Prize-winner, correction is made in *The B. C. M.*, (February): black Queen instead of white on Q R 6; white Queen on K R 4.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; D. A. Stewart, Frank, Can.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; E. M. Hudson, Plattsburg, N. Y.; K. Davis, Westfield, N. J. got 632; W. L. De Varney (6 years of age), Miles, Wash., 630 and 632.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Maroczy	6	1	Gunsberg	3¾	4¼
Janowski	6¼	1¾	Popiel	3¼	4¾
Pillsbury	5	1½	Napier	3¼	4¾
Marshall	5	2	Albin	2¾	3¾
Mieses	4½	2	Scheve	2½	3½
Schlechter	4	3	Mason	2½	4
Tschigorin	4	3	Marco	2½	4½
Teichmann	3½	2½	Eisenberg	2	4
Wolf	3¾	2¾	Reggio	1½	5½
Tarrasch	4	3½	Mortimer	0	7

THE GAME PILLSBURY LOST.

In the first round, Maroczy beat the American Champion.

Petroff Defense.

MAROCZY. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 B—K 4	P—Q R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	19 R—Kt 2	K R—K sq
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	20 B—Q 2	K—B 2
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	21 B—Q 5 ch	K—B 3
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 R x R	R x R
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2	23 R x P	Kt—K 2
7 Castles	Kt—Q B 3	24 B—K 4	Kt—B 4
8 R—K sq	B—K Kt 5	25 R—R 7	R—Q Kt sq
9 P—B 3	P—B 4	26 R x R P	P—Kt 4
10 P—B 4	Castles	27 P—B 2	R—Kt 3
11 P x P	Q x P	28 R x R	P x R
12 Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt	29 B—B 3	Kt—R 5
13 P x Kt	B x Kt	30 P—K R 3	P—R 4
14 Q x B	Q x Q	31 P—B 5	P x P
15 P x Q	B—Q 3	32 P x P ch	B—K 4
16 R—Kt sq	Q R—Kt sq	33 P—B 6	Resigns.
17 R—Kt 5	P—B 5		

Seventh American Chess-Congress.

It is now more than twelve years since the sixth American Chess-Congress was held in New York City. The seventh has been announced several times, but never ushered into existence. The holding of a World's Fair in St. Louis, in 1903,

SENT FREE AND PREPAID

To any reader of LITERARY DIGEST, a bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one dose a day perfectly cures Indigestion, Constipation, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate to stay cured. Write now to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Much Too Stout"

The Corpulent Gentleman was Severely Lectured by a Life Insurance Agent.

A professional man of some wealth and considerable size recently determined to take out an additional life insurance policy, but at the outstart was told by the agent that he was not a "good risk."

"Why," said the corpulent gentleman, "What's the matter? I am in good health, no aches or pains, nothing the matter with me. Why, I eat three hearty meals and several lunches every day."

"That's just the trouble," said the insurance man; "you are not careful about what you eat: you are much too stout." "My friend," said the agent, "you eat too much starchy food—too much 'white' bread, for instance. Starchy foods produce fat—or rather, they make stout people still stouter. On thin people starch acts the other way—keeps them thin by ruining their digestion.

"'White' bread," the agent continued, "causes more corpulency than any other edible I know of. The wheat grain does not naturally make 'white' flour since the principal part of the wheat berry,—in fact, all the most nutritive element—is of a dark color, and 'white' flour is 'white' simply because this nutritive part has been removed in milling."

"Now, if you will take my advice, you will eat bread made from Franklin Mills Flour. It is made from the entire wheat kernel ground whole; nothing is discarded except the outer husk. It is all nutriment and of more value as food than an equal amount of almost any other edible.

"Now, just you tell your wife to order Franklin Mills Flour from her grocer and if he don't keep, it write to The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N.Y. for their little booklet; they'll be glad to send it to you, free of charge."

APW Toilet Paper

"A. P. W. brand" is the finest Satin Tissue of the largest manufacturer in the world. A case containing

One Year's Supply

for the average family sent on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR,

delivered, *charges prepaid*, at any express point in the United States.

Sample sheets and unique booklet mailed *free*.

A. P. W. PAPER CO.,
29 Colonie St., Albany, N. Y.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1902 Bicycle.

1902 Models, $9 to $15

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500 Second-hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great *Factory Clearing Sale* at half factory cost. We ship *to anyone* on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.

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Easy Steps to the Classics.

You can become versatile with the standard foreign classics even if you haven't a college education and are a busy man, if you have Wilkinson's Foreign Classics in English. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York. Send for circular.

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Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There Is a Constant Dripping from the Nose to the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, that is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free.—Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking

FRANK M. JONES. Sweet Home, Ark.
Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus in my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. To-day I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 446 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

The Unconscious Mind

A helpful book for parents, teachers, and physicians. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, rough edges, 450 pages. $2.00.

D. E. Merwin, Kansas City, Mo.: "Parents, teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators can not afford to remain in ignorance of this theory which lays its preemption upon the very foundations of physical health, mind, and character."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

Hirsh's Digest of Divorce Laws.

A tabulated digest of the divorce laws of the United States. By Hugo Hirsh. New Revised Edition. Folding chart. Cloth cover, **$1.50** net, postage 3 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

naturally suggested the idea of having the overdue seventh take place in that city, and already a committee has been formed, which, as a good step forward, has secured a pledge of $1,000. The program is described in a circular-letter as follows:

"We should have an International Chess Congress for the Masters of the world, a minor tournament for those who are nearly masters, a problem tournament, and some association tournament.

"Ten thousand dollars must be raised to make the congress a success. A large amount can be raised by the publication and sale by subscription of a book containing the Masters' games properly analyzed, the best problems with solutions, the name, address, and amount given by each subscriber, and all other proceeding of the congress, a copy to be delivered to each subscriber of $10 six months after the tournament. This would be a valuable book, as the prizes would be large enough to insure the best efforts of all contestants, and the edition would be limited to subscribers only. We appeal to every city Chess-club, association, individual player, and lover of the game to consider this affair and promote it by a liberal financial contribution, and their continued effort to induce their friends to subscribe to the expense fund. After the money is raised, all other particulars can be easily arranged. And the promoters will always be pleased to receive suggestions."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

Another Princely Game.

Played recently in Kiev, Russia, by Messrs. V. Brjecky and Staritzkey, in consultation against the redoubtable Prince of Mingrelia.

Score and notes in *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, translated from *La Stratégie*.

Ruy Lopez.

	ALLIES. *White.*	PRINCE DADIAN. *Black.*		ALLIES. *White.*	PRINCE DADIAN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	30	Q—Q B 5	R—Q 8 ch
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	31	R x R	Q x R ch
3	B—Q Kt 5	K Kt—K 2	32	K—R 2	Q—K B 8
4	Castles	P—K Kt 3	33	K—Kt 3	Q x P ch
5	P—Q 4	P x P	34	K—R 4	P—K R 3 (d)
6	Kt x P	B—K Kt 2	35	Q—K 3	Q—K 5
7	B—K 3	Castles	36	Q x Q	B x Q
8	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q R 3	37	B—Q B 5	K—B 2 (e)
9	Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt	38	K—Kt 3	P—K Kt 4
10	B—Q 3	B x Kt (a)	39	P x P	P x P
11	P x B	P—Q 4	40	P—K R 4	P x P ch
12	Q-K B 3(b)	Kt—K 4 !	41	K x P	K—K 3
13	Q-K Kt 3	Kt x B	42	B—Q 6	B—Q B 3 !
14	P x Kt	P x P	43	K—Kt 5	B—Q 2 ! (f)
15	P x P	Q—K 2	44	K—B 4	K—Q 4
16	B—Q 4	P—K B 3 (e)	45	K—K 3	B—K 3
17	K R-K sq	B—K 3	46	K—B 4	K—B 3
18	P—K 5	P—K B 4	47	B—K 7	P—Q Kt 3
19	P—K B 4	Q R—Q sq	48	P x P	K x P
20	P—Q R 4	R—Q 4	49	K—Kt 5	K—B 3
21	P—Q R 5	P—Q B 4	50	B—Q Kt 4	K—Kt 4
22	B—K B 2	K R—Q sq	51	K—B 6	B—Q B sq(g)
23	Q—K 3	P—Q B 5	52	P—K 6	B x P
24	Q—Q R 7	R—Q 7	53	K x B	P—K B 5
25	Q R-Q Kt sq	B—Q 4 !	54	K—Q 5	P—K B 6
26	R(K)-Qsq	B—K 5 !	55	B—Q B 5	P—Q R 4
27	R x R	R x R	56	B—K 3	P—Q R 5
28	R—Q R sq	Q—Q sq	57	K—K 4	P—Q R 6
29	P—K R 3	B—Q B 3 !	58	K x P	P—Q R 7
				Resigns.	

Notes.

(a) In isolating the white Pawns, Black obtains an advantage by which he profits later.

(b) White hoped too much of this move; the Queen's file will be opened, but his Pawns on the left remain decidedly weak.

(c) It would be very dangerous to take the K P.

(d) If 34.., P—K Kt 4 ch; 35 P x P, Q—K 5 ch; 36 K—Kt 3, Q—K B 6 ch; 37 K—R 4, Q—K B 5 ch; 38 K—R 5, B—K sq ch; 39 Kt—R 6, and the King is out of danger.

(e) Having a perceptible advantage, Black offered the exchange of Queens, and it now looks as if the game were wholly won. However, the ending is very difficult; Black's play being entirely of the first order.

(f) This maneuver of the Bishop forces a win in fine fashion.

(g) 51.., P—K B 5 wins equally well.

Do you know what lamp chimneys are for?

MACBETH'S are forever, unless some accident happens.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough,
Croup,
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Coughs,
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Diphtheria,
Scarlet Fever.

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

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BOMOSA BEST GROWN COFFEE

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL **33c.**

1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

Cook Book Free

to customers, bound in cloth, 325 pp., 2,500 receipts.

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Made or saved. Print your own cards, &c., with a $5 Press. Larger size for circulars, books, newspapers, $18. Type setting easy, printed rules. Send stamp for samples, catalogue of presses, type, paper, &c., to factory.

The Press Co., Meriden, Conn.

Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using.

The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at these **KEELEY INSTITUTES.** Communications confidential. Write for particulars.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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Have you Bright's Disease or Diabetes?

Does your physician think he can cure you?

Do you wish to know of treatments that have cured both diseases?

You surely are not too skeptical or prejudiced to at least read what prominent men say of our treatments —not what *we* say.

Can you afford to drown because you will not reach for the Life Preserver we throw out to you?

Every day tells, as you know. Do not waste valuable time.

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